

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING STUDENTS IN FREE ENTERPRISE

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in our country called Students In Free Enterprise.

Students In Free Enterprise (SIFE), is a nonprofit organization located on over 600 college campuses across the United States. SIFE has continually encouraged the free enterprise system through educational programs since its inception more than 20 years ago. Students in the organization dedicate their time and resources to helping others. SIFE's mission is to provide college students the best opportunity to develop leadership, teamwork, and communications skills through learning, practicing and teaching the principles of free enterprise. SIFE is not only involved with the encouragement of free enterprise, but has also worked closely with international charitable organizations. Students involved in this organization gain valuable leadership, communication, and business skills by teaching others, especially at-risk youth.

The Students In Free Enterprise organization is a valuable asset to the citizens of our country. In honor of their many charitable and civil contributions, I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recognizing May 18, 1999 as the third annual National Students In Free Enterprise Day.

I especially congratulate the Bucks County Community College SIFE chapter as they continue their mission of helping people achieve their dreams through free enterprise education.

RECOGNIZING COLLIS PAUL CHANDLER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the exceptional life and significant achievements of one of Colorado's oil and gas executives, Collis Paul Chandler. After 72 years of life, Collis Paul Chandler passed away May 6, 1999. While family, friends and colleagues remember the truly exceptional life of Collis Paul Chandler, I, too, would like to pay tribute to this remarkable man.

Collis Paul Chandler started his oil company in Colorado in 1954. A third generation independent oil man, Mr. Chandler was also a self made man. In the Navy, he fought bravely in World War II and returned to graduate from Purdue University with a bachelor of science degree in 1948. Mr. Chandler later served on

the Purdue University Alumni Association board of directors as president. He also served on the board for the Public Service Company of Colorado and the Colorado National Bank. Additionally, he was also on the board of "Up With People". Mr. Chandler also served as chairman of the National Petroleum Council, the Natural Gas Supply Association and the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

In 1994 Collis Chandler was awarded the American Petroleum Institutes' highest award, the Gold Medal for distinguished achievement. He was also awarded the Secretary of Energy's distinguished service medal, as well as the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association's Independent of the Year Award.

The rest of Collis Chandler's accomplishments are too numerous to list, but they comprise a long and impressive list. No doubt his accomplishments will be long remembered and admired. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know Collis Chandler will mourn his absence. However, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that, in spite of this profound loss, the family and friends of Collis Paul Chandler can take solace in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. SCOTT G. ANDERSON

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1999, Lt. Col. Scott G. Anderson is retiring as the Vice Commander for the 174 Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard in Syracuse, NY. He assumed this position on Aug. 12, 1997. Previously, he was the Air Force Advisor for the Wing, serving as the active duty personnel representative for the 9th Air Force Commander, as well as assisting the 174th Fighter Wing in preparing for mobilization while attaining the highest possible level of combat readiness. He assumed this position on March 1, 1996.

Lt. Col. Anderson was born on March 2, 1956 in Fargo, ND, but now calls Syracuse, NY, home. He graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1978 receiving a commission and Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. After earning his wings in June 1979 at Vance Air Force Base, OK, he was assigned to Hahn Air Base, Germany, as an operational F-4E fighter pilot, first with the 313th and then the 10th Tactical Fighter Squadrons.

Following Wild Weasel up-grade at George Air Force Base, CA, he was reassigned to Germany in the 81st Fighter Squadron, Spangdahlem Air Base in 1982. He served as Squadron Flight Scheduler and Weapons Officer and qualified as an Instructor Pilot in the F-4G. In April 1984 he was selected to attend

the Air Force Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base, NV, and following graduation returned to Spangdahlem as Chief of Weapons and Tactics for the 480th Fighter Squadron. In August 1985 he was assigned to the 4443rd Test and Evaluation Group, George Air Force Base, CA, as the Tactics Development and Evaluation Officer. Projects included HARM anti-radiation missile, Wild Weasel/F-16 mixed force tactics, and development of F-16 HASRM missile capability.

In August, 1990 he received his Masters of Business Administration from Golden Gate University, San Francisco, was selected for the U.S. Air Force Air Demonstration Squadron (Thunderbirds) as the Logistics Officer, and transitioned to the F-16. Flying the number "Seven" aircraft, he served as the Deputy Commander for Maintenance, flight check pilot, team evaluator, and safety observer for each air demonstration. He then served as Chief of Weapons and Tactics Documentation Division, 57th Test Group, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, responsible for developing Multi-Command tactics manuals while attached to the 422 Test and Evaluation Squadron as an F-16 Test and Evaluation pilot.

Prior to his current position with the 174 Fighter Wing, he was assigned to the Department of State as the Operational Program and Training Manager, Air Force Directorate, JUSMAG-K, Seoul, Korea, acting as in-country liaison and consultant between the United States Government, aerospace industry, and the Republic of Korea concerning defense acquisition projects. His programs included the Korean F-16 Fighter, airborne missiles and munitions, Early Warning and tactical intelligence acquisition systems, and interface for joint exercise and training programs.

Lt. Col. Anderson is a command pilot with over 3,400 flying hours. His military decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, and the Combat Readiness Medal with oak leaf cluster.

Lt. Col. Anderson is married to the former Theresa Garrison of Brooklyn Park, MN. They have four children: Clint, Jenny Lynn, Grant and Katie Rose.

1999 INTERNATIONAL CFIDS/CFS/ M.E. AWARENESS DAY

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following proclamation for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley joins the CFIDS Association of America in observing May 12, 1999 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day; and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley, a member of the CFIDS Support Network of the CFIDS Association of America, is celebrating their seventh year of service to the CFIDS community; and,

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley has been awarded The CFIDS Support Network Action Award for Excellence in Service in the area of CFIDS Awareness Day in 1996, and for Excellence in commitment and service to the CFIDS Community in the area of Public Policy in 1995; and,

Whereas, chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), also known as chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) is a complex illness which affects many different body systems and is characterized by neurological, rheumatological and immunological problems, incapacitating fatigue and numerous other symptoms that can be severely debilitating and can last for many years; and,

Whereas, it is imperative that education and training of health professionals regarding CFIDS be expanded, that further research be encouraged and that public awareness of this serious health problem be increased.

Now, therefore, Congressman Patrick J. Toomey recognizes May 12, 1999 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day, commends the Chronic Fatigue Association of the Lehigh Valley on its Seventh Anniversary, and pays tribute to its efforts to conquer CFIDS on behalf of those battling this disabling illness.

Signed and sealed this Twelfth Day of April, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine.

TRIBUTE TO AL MANN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute my dear friend, Al Mann, who is being honored this year at a gala event hosted by the San Fernando Economic Alliance. Al is, to put it succinctly, one of the most extraordinary men I know. The story of his life and business ventures is one that epitomizes not only the spirit of a true entrepreneur, but a true humanitarian.

Al is a veritable one-man industry in the field of medical devices. His numerous and highly successful companies have included Siemens-Pacesetter, Inc., which manufactures cardiac pacemakers; Advanced Bionics Corporation, which is developing cochlear stimulation systems to restore hearing for the profoundly deaf; and MiniMed Inc., which develops, manufactures, and markets drug delivery devices including microinfusion pumps for treatment for various medical conditions.

Literally millions of people around the world lead lives that have been immeasurably improved by one of Al's products. He never, however, rests on his laurels. He is always thinking ahead, striving for another breakthrough in the ever-changing field of medical devices, combining his amazing creativity with his keen business acumen. Al is very much at home in a field filled with brilliant entrepreneurs.

Al's business career spans more than four decades. Long before anyone coined the term

"high-tech", Al was involved with companies that fit that definition. In 1956, he started Spectrolab, an electro-optical and aerospace systems company, and four years later he launched Heliotek, a semiconductor and electro-optical components manufacturer. In 1972, he started Siemens-Pacesetter, which was his first foray into the medical device industry. In addition to the aforementioned companies, Al is Chairman of Second Sight LLC, which is in the process of developing a visual prosthesis for the blind.

Al is the quintessential civic-minded businessman, whose efforts to strengthen the biomedical industry in Southern California have received widespread praise. A few years ago Al made an extraordinarily generous donation from his personal funds to both USC and UCLA for the establishment of a Biomedical Engineering Institute at each of those universities. The institutes are part of the Al Mann Foundation, which was founded in 1986, and is devoted to the development of advanced medical devices in a variety of fields.

In yet another compartment of his remarkable life, Al has built three large projects under federal program supplying rent subsidized housing for the poor. His developments, in Granada Hills, Tustin and Huntington Beach, are model examples of low income housing. He has also developed tracts of ultra-expensive lots and built custom homes worth millions.

Al Mann is a true Renaissance Man. He is an engineer, an accomplished musician and a learned religious scholar conversant in art, music, literature, philosophy and almost any other topic. He is a tenacious and perfectionist workaholic, who pursues his business and humanitarian quests with boundless energy.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Al Mann. The dedication, integrity, hard work and commitment that he brings to every endeavor and his impressive record of service to mankind embody the ideals of excellence. I am very proud to be his friend.

TRIBUTE TO FELICIA WONG

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Felicia Wong of Berkeley, California who has had the distinct honor of serving as a distinguished White House Fellow.

Last year, Ms. Wong became one of 17 outstanding citizens to join a long and prestigious list of former White House Fellows, including one of the Bay Area's most famous and successful businessmen, Robert D. Haas, Chairman and CEO of Levi Strauss and Company. Established in 1965, the White House Fellowship Program honors outstanding citizens across the United States who demonstrate excellence in community service, leadership, academic and professional endeavors. It is the nation's most prestigious fellowship for public service and leadership development. Over the past three decades, White House Fellows have promoted active citizenship and service to the nation. Additionally, the White House Fellowship Program has served as a "proving ground" for many of today's community, business and political leaders and will continue to do so for America's future leaders.

Ms. Wong currently serves as director of the Federal Support to Communities Initiative for the U.S. Department of Justice. The initiative, housed at the National Partnership for Reinventing Government, is an interagency project working with pilot cities around the country to respond more effectively to community needs, particularly in the area of youth development programming. She has played a leading role in this initiative, which works in partnership with communities, helping to provide better access to youth development funding and to furnish user-friendly information about the federal government to parents and families, community-based organizations, and state and local officials.

Ms. Wong has worked hard to achieve her standards of excellence. She received a bachelor's degree in English and Political Science, with honors and Phi Beta Kappa, from Stanford University, as well as a master's degree in Political Science from U.C., Berkeley. A recipient of a three-year National Science Foundation graduate fellowship, Ms. Wong is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science at U.C., Berkeley, where she is writing her dissertation on the politics of race and urban education reform. Ms. Wong is also a high school history and philosophy teacher at the College Preparatory School in Oakland, California. In her teaching position, she is a faculty advisor to a student group on a diversity and has launched an ethics program for the school's senior class. Ms. Wong is also the co-director of the school's Partner's Program, an academic summer school that serves low-income public students. She has also worked on nuclear non-proliferation issues at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and at the Arms Control Association.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here to recognize the accomplishments of Felicia Wong, and I hope my colleagues will join with me today in wishing Ms. Wong the very best as she continues her future endeavors.

HONORING KVEC RADIO

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to extend my congratulations to everyone at San Luis Obispo radio station KVEC, which recently marked its 62nd year on the air. KVEC is a locally-owned and operated station featuring local news and talk show hosts who provide a forum of lively discussion of local issues as well as interesting and useful information on a wide range of topics. As such, KVEC provides an invaluable service to its listeners from throughout San Luis Obispo County.

As a frequent guest on the Dave Congalton Show, I have enjoyed the opportunity to hear from KVEC's listeners on a wide array of issues. I know that for many of the station's regular listeners, on-air hosts like Dave Congalton and Bill Benica are considered almost members of the family. I appreciate the entire KVEC family for their community spirit and the important job they have done so well

for more than six decades. I extend to them my sincerest congratulations and gratitude.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN LAOS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce legislation that calls for democracy, free elections and basic human rights in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. This important resolution reaffirms and promotes our commitment to free and fair elections and basic human rights standards for the Lao people, especially the Lao-Hmong. While United States forces have departed Southeast Asia, the plight of the Lao-Hmong inside of Laos must not be forgotten.

The continuous allegations of persecution and abuse of the Lao people, especially the Lao-Hmong, must not be overlooked. The United States must investigate these allegations promptly. Lao-Hmong families are reported to be threatened daily under the Communist regime in Laos. We must focus public attention to address such allegations in attempt to finally bring a halt to this persecution.

I would like to remind my Colleagues that the service and contributions of the Lao-Hmong patriots had a major impact on achieving today's global order and the positive changes of the past decades. Extreme sacrifices were made by the Lao-Hmong in the jungles and in the highlands, whether in uniform or in the common clothing of the laborer. Thousands of U.S. soldier's lives were spared because of the Lao-Hmong patriots' support and help as they fought along side the United States forces in the Vietnam War. For their efforts, the Lao-Hmong deserve our thanks, our shelter and certainly fundamental human rights, freedoms, responsibility of democracy and openly-contested free and fair elections that will establish the right to self-determination in Laos.

Despite frequent statements about its commitment to the enforcement of human rights standards in the country, the Laotian government's actual practices deviate from such important principles. The Government may have learned to "talk the talk" and make paper promises, but they must be held accountable to "walk the walk." On a daily basis, the government violates the civil and political rights of Laotian citizens by denying them the basic freedoms of speech, assembly, and association. According to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1998, the Laotian government has only slowly eased restrictions on basic freedoms and continues to significantly restrict the freedoms of speech, assembly and religion.

Moreover, Amnesty International reports that serious problems persist in the human rights record of the Government of Laos. Such reports include the continued detention of political prisoners and the treatment of such prisoners in a manner that is degrading, abusive and inhumane. In February of this year, one political prisoner, Thongsouk Saysanghi, died in a remote prison camp in Laos. In addition, an unknown number of other political prisoners still remain inside of Laotian prisons.

Amnesty International has made repeated appeals to the Lao authorities to improve the conditions of the detentions of the prisoners. Such appeals have been ignored, resulting in this tragic death. That Thongsouk died and the unknown number of other prisoners still remain to be left in such critical conditions in the face of these many expressions of concern highlights not only the Lao Government's complete lack of care of its political prisoners, but its contempt for the opinion of the international community.

Specifically, my resolution calls upon the Laotian government to respect international norms of human rights and democratic freedoms as embodied in its constitution and international agreements; issue a public statement specifically reaffirming its commitment to protecting religious freedom and other basic human rights, fully institute a process of democracy, human rights openly and free and fair elections in Laos, and specifically ensures that the National Assembly elections, currently scheduled for 2002, are openly contested; and allow access for international human rights monitors, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International inside of Lao prisons and all regions of the country to investigate allegations of human rights abuse, especially those against the Lao-Hmong, when requested.

The United States must continue to ask the tough questions and not accept a blissful lack of knowledge as satisfactory. My resolution builds upon similar Senate action last Congress and amendments, which I have authored, that have been added to the State Department Authorization in previous House action, but have not been enacted into law due to other matters. Much more needs to be done in regards to this matter. U.S. policy and law must be changed if we expect results. Congress must ensure that the Lao Government is held accountable for their actions and inactions. Importantly, Laos is seeking normal trade and diplomatic relations with the United States and the global community. But, the policy and conduct of the Laotian government in regards to human rights must be transparent prior to putting in place such political and economic policy. We owe the people of Laos the moral obligation to remain diligent to their human rights circumstance and plight.

HONORING AND RECOGNIZING SLAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Police Memorial Week. It is a time when the citizens of the United States join the families, friends and colleagues of our Nation's slain peace officers, to honor and remember the sacrifices they have made.

On September 24, 1789, Congress created the first federal law enforcement officer, the United States Marshal. Five years later, on January 11th, 1794, U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth became the first officer, in a long list of men and women who have given their lives

to protect and serve the communities of their beloved Nation. Since then, over 14,000 officers have died in the line of duty, including over 1,000 from the State of New York. The city of New York has lost more officers than any other department in the Nation, with more than 500 deaths. These heroes must never be forgotten, and their sacrifice must serve as a reminder that the price of a safer America, an America based on law and order, is being paid for by the blood and lives of our police officers.

Although our Nation's crime rate is at its lowest level in years, on average, one law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in America nearly every other day. Over the past ten years, America has lost one police officer every 54 hours; over 1,500 men and women. Already in 1999, forty officers have given their lives in the line of duty, a poignant reminder that crime reduction comes at a stiff price.

Police Memorial Week is a time to remind us that when a police officer is killed, it is not a city that loses an officer, it is an entire nation. We must believe that the senseless murders and crimes against our Nation's bravest men and women will one day stop; until then we will do everything we can in order to remember and honor all of the law enforcement officers who have ever given their lives.

I would like to take this opportunity to recite the names of those fallen heroes from New York, who, in the name of duty, gave their lives over the past two years: Chief Constable Norman E. Carr Jr., Officer Robert McLellan, Officer Sean Carrington, Officer Gerard Carter, Officer Anthony Mosomillo, and Officer Matthew Dziergowski. I would also like us to remember an officer from my congressional district Vincent Guidice of Stony Point, NY., who died in the line of duty on May 22nd, 1996. To our fallen officers, we express our Nation's gratitude.

In your spirit, I will continue to fight for those laws that provide our Nation's peace officers with the tools needed to fulfill their mandate of making our communities a safer place in which to live.

I urge all Americans to visit the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington. It is a tribute to the dedicated service of our law enforcement officers and their distinguished service and sacrifice.

SUPPORT THE VETERANS SEXUAL TRAUMA TREATMENT ACT

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make permanent the sexual trauma counseling and treatment services offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Veterans Sexual Trauma Treatment Act, which I also introduced during the 105th Congress, will enable more former military personnel who were subjected to sexual harassment or abuse during their military service to receive proper medical and psychological care.

A high incidence of sexual harassment and assault cases in the military have been reported in the past several years. While some of these cases have gained national attention,

many more have gone unreported. What is often not discussed is the issue of treatment and counseling for the victims of these offenses. The current law does not provide medical and counseling services for victims of these abuses. The Veterans Sexual Trauma Treatment Act would permanently authorize sexual trauma and treatment for active military personnel, reservists and national guard personnel. My bill would also require the VA to report to Congress regarding the use of sexual trauma programs and their collaborative efforts with the Department of Defense to educate and inform our armed forces personnel about sexual trauma programs at VA facilities.

Mr. Speaker, a greater number of women are entering the military each year. These services are needed. I am hopeful that my colleagues will join me by supporting this bill. I look forward to working with them to provide all veterans with the health care they have earned and deserve.

A TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER FRIEDMAN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to salute a resident of New York who currently serves our country as a White House Fellow—Alexander Friedman.

Mr. Friedman is one of just 17 individuals nationwide to receive the White House Fellowship this year. Established in 1965, the fellowship allows outstanding citizens to participate in a once-in-a-lifetime experience by working hand-in-hand with leaders in government. Applicants are chosen based on demonstration of excellence in community service, academic achievement, leadership and professional experience. It is the nation's most prestigious fellowship for public service and leadership development.

Alexander Friedman co-founded Adventa.com, an Internet firm that provides business-to-business marketing information. He also founded Accelerated Clinical, a biotechnology service company dedicated to accelerating the clinical trial process for biotechnology firms. He earned his BA in politics from Princeton University and a JD/MBA from Columbia University. Mr. Friedman is also a founder of the 21st Century Roundtable, his generation's first civic venture-capital non-profit group. The organization pairs young leaders of non-profits with young professionals who can provide advice, services and financing. He has maintained his commitment to civic duties by founding Climb for the Cure, a national student effort that raised \$1 million for AIDS research through a climb of Alaska's Mt. McKinley, and also by serving as a small-claims court and family mediator in Harlem and the South Bronx. His tireless efforts on behalf of the people of New York have earned him the honor of becoming a recipient of such a competitive fellowship.

As a White House Fellow, Mr. Friedman has been assigned to the Department of Defense. In this capacity, he serves as acting policy co-

ordinator for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Office in the weapons protection, security and accounting effort, which is charged with protecting nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union. He also analyzes and organizes the Department's and U.S. government's inter-agency assets to best respond to threats from Weapons of Mass Destruction. Further, Mr. Friedman created a prototype for the first Military-Business Leadership Fellowship and undertook a Marine Corps-wide analysis of organizational mission and implementation procedures.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Alexander Friedman on the floor of the House of Representatives for his accomplishments and for being chosen to participate in the White House Fellowship Program. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Alexander Friedman many more years of success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for the vote on final passage of H.R. 755 (rollcall 128). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

A TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE WHITE

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Illinois' 19th District; Flora White. I would like to recognize Florence White for her years of dedicated service in the Macon County Schools, as well as her everlasting interest and hard work in preserving the history of Macon County.

Florence has very deep roots in Macon County. She is a direct descendent of William Warnick, who was the first sheriff of Macon County. Her great-grandfather, William Austin, helped plot the city of Decatur.

It is clear why Florence has been honored for this important recognition. She started her teaching career in 1924, presiding over several one-room schools in Macon County. In 1955, she was appointed assistant superintendent in charge of elementary education in the Lakeview unit district. She subsequently became principal in the Brush College #2 School and Spence School. She frequently taught in the Macon County Historical Society's Salem one-room schoolhouse in the Society's Prairie Village. Florence is the author of "Rural Schools of Macon County" and "Memorial Windows." She has received numerous awards from Decatur philanthropic organizations. Florence received her masters degree from Millikin University.

Florence's life has been dedicated to the achievement of excellence in education and the preservation of the history and heritage of

Macon County. For these reasons, I ask my colleagues to please join me in acknowledging a great American and Illinoisan, Mrs. Florence White.

HONORING WEST POINT CADET ALISON JONES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor the heroism of West Point Cadet 1st Class Alison M. Jones.

I was present at a recent dress parade at West Point when Cadet Jones was awarded the Soldier's Medal, the Army's highest peacetime award for bravery. According to the award citation, Cadet Jones was awarded the medal for "heroism above and beyond the call of duty following the terrorist bombing of the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, on 7 August 1998."

Cadet Jones was spending the summer interning in Kenya just a few blocks away from the embassy. Despite being nearly knocked down by the explosion, she rushed to the American Embassy and entered, searching for survivors and helping recover human remains. On her own initiative, she then "established a check point to control entry into the embassy and facilitate the restoration of security and the organization of rescue efforts."

In her search for victims, Cadet Jones discovered a Kenyan man whose leg had been crushed as a result of the explosion. She used pieces of a ceiling beam to make a splint for him and kept him calm so he would not pass out.

Cadet Jones is the first female West Point cadet to be awarded the Soldier's Medal, which was established in 1922 by the War Department to recognize acts of bravery committed during peacetime. While several West Point cadets have received the award, Ms. Jones is the first since 1992. The Soldier's Medal is amongst the highest honors that can be bestowed upon an individual, as the level of bravery the medal honors is equal to that needed to win the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Cadet Jones, 21, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Upon graduation, she plans to join the widely-deployed military police. This will allow her even more opportunities to exhibit her courage.

On May 29, 1999, West Point will graduate its final class of the 20th century. The sort of bravery exemplified by Cadet Jones is precisely what West Point training promotes. Actions such as those taken by Cadet Jones will enable our military forces to maintain their strong posture well into the next century.

While Cadet Jones' modesty may lead one to believe that her life-saving efforts were not unusual, it is obvious that such heroism is indeed extraordinary. Her leadership is to be honored and commended, not just through the presentation of the Soldier's Medal, but by a recognition of her efforts by all my colleagues today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MT.
CARMEL HIGH SCHOOL NA-
TIONAL OCEAN SCIENCES BOWL
TEAM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to pay tribute to the students, teachers, parents and supporters of the Mt. Carmel High School National Ocean Sciences Bowl team that recently visited Washington, DC, for the competition's finals and won second place for the entire United States.

This is the second consecutive year that the Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education has hosted the National Ocean Science Bowl for high school students from across the country, the second time that Mt. Carmel High has won its regional competition and come to Washington for the semifinals, and the first time the team has made the finals. In doing so, these students demonstrated their immense dedication of months of after-school study and investigation of oceanographic sciences and the world around us.

I would like to recognize each of the student team members by name, to honor their work and their extraordinary national achievement.

Daniel Warren Heise is a sophomore (among seniors) on Mt. Carmel High School's competing NOSB team in San Diego. However, he also participates in the Speech and Debate program and in Mt. Carmel's Key Club. He has assisted at nursing homes and orphanages in recent years. He also plays soccer, football, baseball, and basketball in the community. Danny loves to bodyboard at the beach, go camping, sketch, and kickbox. While taking frequent odd jobs on the side, he also has a 4.06 GPA. He aspires to attend a university and eventually travel much of the world.

Jennifer (J.J.) Nielsen is Captain of the Mt. Carmel High School NOSB team. She has been working with the team since January 1998. She is very proud and excited to be a part of the competing team, and looks forward to representing Southern California at the National Competition in Washington, DC. Besides working with the Oceanography team, Jennifer is also a part of the Mt. Carmel's Yearbook staff, CSF, and Link Crew. Outside of school, Jennifer enjoys snowboarding, SCUBA diving, hiking and listening to music. She has also been a Girl Scout since she was six years old. After she graduates in June 1999, Jennifer will attend San Diego State University and will work towards a degree in astronomy and geology.

Newton Quoc Quan is a senior at Mt. Carmel High School. This is his first year on NOSB team. He is also one of the senior captains at his high school's Varsity Lacrosse Team. He is currently involved in CSF, Link Crew, and Math Club. Newton currently has a 4.03 GPA and hopes to attend UCSD. He would like to thank all of his friends and family for all the support they have shown him. Newton would also like to especially thank Atish Baidya and Kevin Splittgeher for their involvement in getting him to join the team.

Bradley Wilson Reddell is a senior at Mt. Carmel High School. He currently lives in San

Diego California with his parents and his thirteen-year-old brother. He is a current member of the ceramics club and NOSB. His hobbies include reading Robert Jordan and Tolkien novels, creative writing and archery. He also enjoys playing computer games. Brad has found that studying for NOSB has been well worth the time and has come to enjoy the challenge. He plans to attend Community College for two years then plans to transfer into a university and pursue a major in biology.

Lynn Sun is a senior at Mt. Carmel High School and is concurrently enrolled in the University of California, San Diego. She maintains a 4.2 GPA and is a National Merit Scholarship Semifinalist. She is also a member of the California Scholarship Federation and competes in Science Olympiad. She hopes to become a physician someday. In her free time she enjoys playing the piano, sketching, and skiing. Lynn would like to thank her parents, Huai and Jie Lin Sun, her coach, Harold Dorr, and all of her teachers and friends for their support.

I also want to specifically mention a number of teachers, parents and others who have been instrumental in the success of Mt. Carmel High's National Ocean Sciences Bowl team.

Harold W. Dorr is the coach of the Mt. Carmel High School National Science Bowl team. He is a science teacher at Mt. Carmel High School in the San Diego area where he teaches Oceanography and Zoology to 11 and 12 grade students. He is also an adjunct professor at Palomar College where he has taught in both the Life Science and Earth Science departments and is presently teaching Physical Oceanography.

Mr. Dorr has a Bachelor of Science in biological sciences from San Diego State University and a Masters of Science in marine sciences from the University of San Diego. Prior to becoming a teacher, he enjoyed five years working as a biological technician (fisheries) for the National Marine Fisheries Service and five additional years conducting various activities including teaching SCUBA, working as a diver at an oceanarium, and collecting marine biological data on various research projects.

In Mr. Dorr's rare free moments he enjoys SCUBA diving, underwater photography, fishing, camping and motorcycling. He never gets his fill of sharing the ocean, mountains and deserts with his wife and three children.

Keith Gretlein is a student at Palomar College and a member of last year's NOSB team from Mt. Carmel High School who competed in the national finals last year. Keith spent many hours working as assistant coach and assisting the students as they mastered difficult topics and learned the game strategy. Keith brought the expertise of a former competitor and shared his insights regarding both academic material and how to have the most positive experience with the members of other teams. Keith emphasized that this is an opportunity to gain new and interesting friends!

Sean Nesbitt, a student at University of San Diego, was also a member of the previous year team with Keith. Sean also worked as assistant coach and spent many afternoons and evenings teaching and helping students on their game strategy. Sean was instrumental in helping Mr. Dorr select the most competent and compatible team. His experience in this competition last year was invaluable to the team.

Kara Lavender, a doctoral candidate at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California San Diego, assisted this team by bringing the students up to date information about physical oceanography and assisting them as they grappled with topics that might be encountered as team challenge questions. Ms. Lavender demonstrated a gift for teaching as she brought complex concepts from her graduate courses and shared them in a very understandable way with the students.

Scott Fisher, the principal of Mt. Carmel High School, consistently supported this NOSB team and allowed them to take trips, try new activities, take a few risks, and grow. Mr. Fisher recognized the hours of hard work and the sacrifices these students have made throughout the year and awarded the team a school varsity letter for their efforts and successes.

And, of course, I want to recognize the hard work and sacrifice put forth by the parents of all of these Mt. Carmel High School NOSB team members, supporters and friends. Excellence in learning begins in the home. These parents deserve to be honored.

Last, I want to pay a special thanks to my good friend, Admiral James D. Watkins. Admiral Watkins is the president of the Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education, CORE, that is the sponsor of this annual National Ocean Sciences Bowl. Having tirelessly given his life and his energy to America through service in the U.S. Navy and in several Executive Branch appointments, Admiral Watkins continues to aggressively advocate for excellence in scientific education and research as the means to build a better tomorrow. By his will and considerable persuasive abilities, the National Ocean Sciences Bowl is bigger and better every year for all of the student competitors and supporting and sponsoring institutions. I am proud to have Admiral Watkins as a friend.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that the National Ocean Sciences Bowl team of Mt. Carmel High School, in San Diego, California, has demonstrated the best of young America through vigorous study, teamwork, and good sportsmanship. They are champions of our community, and they exemplify what makes our country great.

HONORING TEACHERS HALL OF
FAME INDUCTEE DOROTHY
KITAKA

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dorothy Kittaka, a music teacher at Haverhill Elementary School in Fort Wayne, IN, and one of only five teachers in the Nation to be inducted this year into the National Teachers Hall of fame.

Throughout her career Dorothy has been recognized with numerous awards for her accomplishment in the classroom. She is a two-time Southwest Allen County Schools teacher of the year and a finalist for Indiana teacher of the year. In addition, in 1997, Parents Magazine recognized her with their "As they Grow" award, given to people who have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to effecting positive change in the lives of children.

However, Dorothy's sphere of influence reaches well beyond her classroom walls and into the community. Dorothy Kittaka is co-founder of the Foundation for the Arts and Music in Elementary Education—known as FAME. She is involved with the Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne Community Advisory Council; Arts United; the Fort Wayne Children's Choir and the Fort Wayne Philharmonic.

Perhaps the best description of the unique gifts Dorothy Kittaka brings to her students was offered by Haverhill's principal: "Dorothy's entire life is an example of one who believes that the arts are a vital force in the education of children. Her enthusiasm for the importance of the arts ignites the spark of imagination, creativity and joy of learning in her students."

On behalf of the people of the Fourth District of Indiana, I want to thank Dorothy Kittaka for the countless contributions she has made to the lives of our young people.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO RE-NAME MOUNT MCKINLEY AS DENALI

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct one of the oldest and most controversial mistakes ever made in the naming of one of America's foremost natural geologic features, which is in the State of Alaska. I refer to Denali, which the federal government persistently and unjustly names Mount McKinley.

Denali is North America's tallest mountain, rising to 20,320 feet in the heart of the Alaska Range. Its vertical rise measured from its lowlands to the summit is greater than that of Mt. Everest, in effect making it the tallest mountain in the world. Denali is also one of the nation's most beautiful natural features and a fitting symbol of the largest state and most prolific and responsible developer of natural resources. Alaskans and visitors alike marvel at its stunning beauty and dominant presence on the landscape, and the massif has come to represent both Alaska's proud heritage and bright future.

On a clear day, one can see the giant peak looming on the horizon 140 miles away to the south in Alaska's largest city of Anchorage. It is no wonder that Athabascan Native people have always called the peak "Denali," which means the High One.

Through the State's history the peak has been known as "Denali" until it was discovered by a prospector who took it upon himself to name the mountain after President William McKinley. Rather than call the mountain what the Alaskan people had called it for hundreds if not thousands of years, one person arbitrarily changed the face of maps everywhere . . . everywhere except Alaska, that is.

In 1975 the Alaska Legislature formally named it Denali, and the mountain is known by that name within Alaska to this day. Differences between state and federal names of geographic features are rare, and in this case the anomaly deserves amending.

To this end, the State approached the federal Board of Geographic Names with the proposal to require the use of Denali in all maps

nationwide; the Board was prepared to act favorably. However, the Board's hands were subsequently tied by the intervention of one Member from Ohio.

One Member from Ohio continuously introduces legislation to block the name change. By its own policy, the Board refuses to act on a name change of a geographic feature when there is pending legislation concerning it, even if the measure is never considered. Thus, one single Representative can block a name-change within a State sought by the State's duly elected representatives. Whatever happened to the principle of federalism?

Far from memorializing a president in an appropriate manner, the name Mt. McKinley is now the source of confusion for millions of visitors to Denali National Park, the correctly named park hosting the mountain with the misfit moniker. Congress in 1980 dispelled this confusion half-way by redesignating the former Mt. McKinley National Park as Denali National Park and Preserve. Consistency dictates we use the name Denali for the mountain at the heart of the park.

I have nothing against naming a natural landmark after a U.S. President; it is an appropriate and honorable way to memorialize this nation's Presidents. However, William McKinley's deepest roots were in the State of Ohio, which is why he's known as the Idol of Ohio.

I respectfully suggest the gentleman from the State of Ohio re-designate a federal forest or similar landmark of his district after President McKinley if he wishes to honor this great president's memory. I am more than willing to assist him in this task.

My bill formally redesignates Mount McKinley as Denali, and requires the Interior Department to reflect this correction in all maps, references, and products put out by the United States government. This bill is not symbolic. It will be moved and receive its due consideration in this Congress.

Congress should end a long-running, 26 year controversy and name the mountain after what the people of the State of Alaska want it to be called: Denali.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORWIN HIGH SCHOOL BAND

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinguished honor to recognize on the House floor an exceptional group of people from one of the schools in my Congressional District. On May 14, 1999, the Norwin High School Band will celebrate its 75th anniversary. For three quarters of a century, this organization has dedicated itself to the pursuit of musical excellence and music education. Through classes, practices, and competitions, the Norwin High School Band has established itself as one of the premier high school bands in the country. Among its many accomplishments, the Norwin High School Band has multiple state championships and a 1982 Marching Bands of America Grand National Championship. To further its impressive resume, it is the only band in the nation to have won Bands of America Regional Championships in three

consecutive decades, and we have every reason to believe that it will find its fourth victory in the new millennium.

Mr. Speaker, as we progress to the year 2000, it becomes ever more clear that investment in young people's education must remain our first priority. The Norwin High School Band has championed this philosophy for 75 years, and it will continue to lead by demonstration in the future. I ask my colleagues to join me in the recognition of this talented and gifted organization, and to thank its members and alumni for their contributions to the community, the state, and the nation.

TRIBUTE TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II FROM MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women from Mount Pleasant, Michigan, who served in World War I and World War II.

On May 15, the city's memorials will be rededicated. I am honored to be invited to the ceremony and have submitted for the Record my remarks, which follow:

It is my privilege to join as we pay tribute to the men and women who fought in World War I and World War II. Some have joined us today. Some died on the battlefield. All served with honor.

When these monuments were first dedicated a different group of people stood here. They were mothers and fathers, sweethearts, classmates, and childhood friends to those they came to honor. With swollen pride and teary eyes, they remembered these sons and daughters.

They could recount with detail the great battles led by our generals and the evil deeds committed by our enemies. They made do without at home to win the war abroad. They knew sacrifice, loyalty, and mission.

As time passes, it is inevitable that the bitter memories of war fade. The names of the dead are engraved on plaques, and whispered at night by widows in prayers that only God hears.

But because each new generation is faced with learning the value of freedom and the price it demands, they must turn to the past, to learn and remember.

The lessons of World Wars I and II, like these two monuments, still stand. They are honor, service, bravery, and patriotism.

The greatest memorial we can give to those who served in these wars is to keep the memories of these men and women in our hearts and minds, and to pass on their sacred values to our children.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism

in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STUDENTS WORK ON PLANS TO GET AROUND INITIATIVE 200

SEATTLE (AP)—In the wake of anti-affirmative action Initiative 200, some University of Washington students aren't waiting around for administrators to take steps to maintain the school's diversity.

They have formed what they call a "multicultural think-tank" to come up with their own list of proposals to encourage and prepare minority high school graduates to apply to the UW.

"The first year after something like Initiative 200 is the biggest time to decide what happens for the future," said Tyrone Porter, a doctoral student in bioengineering and think-tank member. "I didn't want to just sit around and not see things really going on."

I-200, passed by voters in November, prohibits the consideration of race and gender in state government contracting, hiring and college admissions. At the UW, which had considered race in admissions before I-200, preliminary figures show a decline in minority applications, and administrators fear that will translate into lower minority enrollments.

The think-tank members' ideas include sending teams of UW students to area high schools, teaching teen-agers good study habits, and helping them prepare for college-entrance tests.

"The biggest thing is students going out and being the primary ambassadors for the school," Porter said. "I don't think that's being done on a regular basis right now."

Porter has outreach experience. As an undergraduate at Prairie View A&M University in Texas, a historically black school, he regularly visited his old high school in Detroit to talk about opportunities at Prairie View. He is now a regional officer for pre-college initiatives in the National Society of Black Engineers.

Porter decided to use that experience by working with other students to develop student-driven solutions to maintaining minority enrollments at the UW.

Porter is pushing for a pool of money to pay for student outreach proposals and hire an outreach coordinator to keep the various programs working together.

Another group member, Tyson Marsh, has developed a proposed yearlong program designed to teach leadership skills to high school students and encourage them to work in their communities.

"I guess the overall hope is to develop conscious citizens, both outside the UW and within the UW community, while providing them with resources and educational opportunities and experience in organizing," Marsh said.

The think-tank members plan to present their ideas to UW regents on Friday.

The university is still developing its own outreach plan to maintain diversity among UW students. Ideas being considered include placing UW counselors in some high schools, recruitment mailings and working more closely with community groups.

The student proposals are part of the mix, said Ernest Morris, vice president for student affairs and chairman of a task force on diversity efforts.

"They're good ideas," Morris said. "We like the enthusiasm that they represent. We like the fact that the students are implicitly and explicitly committing themselves to working toward this shared goal."

SPOKANE POLICE STUMPED BY CROSS-BURNINGS

SPOKANE (AP)—Investigators have few clues into a string of our recent cross burn-

ings, including two targeting an interracial couple from northeast Spokane.

In the front yard of the couple's home Tuesday, a blackened cross that had apparently been set on fire before dawn leaned on a fence.

Inside, a 13-year-old boy who was home sick from school—one of the couple's three children—punched his hand into the family's sofa and vented.

"If I catch who did this, I want to take them down," he said. The boy's mother comforted her son but suggested he shouldn't respond to a hate crime with more violence.

"I'm still angry, but not as mad as I was after the first one," she said.

The mother, who is white, and the father, who is black, believe the family has been targeted because of its racial makeup.

The wooden cross found Tuesday had been wrapped with a piece of cloth that may have been saturated with a flammable liquid.

It was similar to one left in the front yard Feb. 14, and to another left a week later that was burned outside Zion Temple Church. The predominantly black congregation is in Spokane's East Central neighborhood.

Investigators call the 2-foot-high crosses in those incidents "trunk" crosses because they are small enough to fit in a car's trunk.

The first of the recent series of cross-burnings occurred Feb. 11, when a larger cross—about 5-feet-high—was left by the northeast Spokane home of a 58-year-old white man.

Before this year, Spokane police hadn't recorded a cross-burning since such hate crimes became a specific reporting category in January 1993.

Police have no suspects in the recent incidents and aren't speculating about who's responsible.

Investigators are perplexed about the second incident at the interracial couple's home, in part because their name and address—even their specific neighborhood—were not publicly divulged in a newspaper account about the earlier cross-burning.

That means investigators can pretty much rule out a copy-cat crime carried out by someone motivated by media attention.

But it doesn't rule out neighbors—who may have a dispute with the family—or someone acting out of hatred, investigators say.

Police also will examine whether a secret racist group may be responsible for the cross-burnings, although there is no evidence to suggest that, investigators say.

TRENTON COUNCIL SELECTS BLACK AS MAYOR

TRENTON, NC (AP).—A town where a black never held elective office and that refused to annex three black neighborhoods now has a black woman mayor, succeeding a white man who quit after saying blacks are unfit to govern.

The town council selected Sylvia Willis as the town's newest temporary mayor in a special closed session Tuesday. The selection averted another boycott threatened by Mrs. Willis' husband, black activist Daniel J. Willis.

"They looked at everybody's qualifications and decided to go with her," said town attorney Christopher Henderson, adding that the vote was unanimous.

Mrs. Willis is the first black ever to serve in Trenton government and the town's first female mayor.

"This is the beginning of a coming together—or trying, anyway," Mrs. Willis said. She will fill the remainder of former Mayor Joffree Leggett's term, which will expire in November. Leggett resigned in March after saying blacks did not belong in town government and were not leaders.

He made the comments amid criticism of Trenton's government by Willis and others

for refusing to annex three black neighborhoods. Trenton, a town of about 200 located 90 miles southeast of Raleigh, at the time had only 50 blacks. Since then, the town council has agreed to annex the neighborhoods and their roughly 100 black residents.

Mrs. Willis' selection came less than 24 hours after a town council meeting at which councilmen Charles Jones and Odell Lewis exchanged angry words with Daniel Willis and others.

Nearly 30 black residents had signed a petition nominating Mrs. Willis for a seat on the council in the wake of Leggett's resignation and Lewis' appointment as mayor pro tem.

Jones said no vacancy existed since Lewis was holding a commissioner's seat and the mayor's post simultaneously because he had not resigned from the council.

Mrs. Willis stood after Jones' statement and volunteered to serve as mayor.

Her appointment ended a brief boycott of Trenton merchants that began Tuesday. A number of blacks met after Monday night's council meeting and agreed they would not shop at town businesses until a black was appointed to the council. All Trenton businesses are owned by whites.

Mrs. Willis will be sworn in at the council's next meeting May 10.

The new mayor is accustomed to breaking ground. She was the first black appointed to several postmaster jobs in towns in North Carolina and New York.

"It's like it was God's plan for my life in these situations," Mrs. Willis said. "When I look back, it wasn't anything I particularly went out to seek."

She expects to be able to work with council members. "I've had things thrown at me before, and I had to deal with it," she said. "You don't just strike out because someone talks ugly or looks dirty."

MINORITIES MAKING FEW GAINS ON NEWSPAPER STAFFS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—Newsrooms are still overwhelmingly white and male, despite efforts in recent years to attract minority journalists, a study says.

The percentage of Asian American, black, Hispanic and American Indian newsroom employees rose to 11.55 in 1998 from 11.46 the previous year, according to findings presented Wednesday at the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

For the first time, the survey also counted female journalists, finding they represent about 37 percent of news staffs.

"I still think there are a lot of editors who don't understand the importance of diversity," said Nancy Baca, president of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists and an assistant features editor at the Albuquerque Journal in New Mexico.

The survey also showed declines for members of minority groups receiving internships and getting a first full-time journalism job.

Catalina Camia, president of Unity: Journalists of Color, an alliance of Asian-American, Hispanic, black and American Indian journalists, found one unchanged statistic particularly troubling—9 percent of the newsroom supervisors are minorities.

"These are the positions of real decision-making," said Camia, a Washington correspondent for The Dallas Morning News. "Looking at the big picture, these numbers tell us that incredible efforts need to be taken if we are going to get young people of color interested in journalism."

At the Tuesday session, ASNE announced a series of initiatives, including creation of a national talent bank listing minority students looking for internships or their first jobs.

The board of the Associated Press Managing Editors ratified the list of initiatives. ASNE's goal is for newsrooms to reflect the racial and ethnic makeup of the general population by 2025.

"You can't sell newspapers to people if you don't reflect their communities," said N. Christian Anderson, publisher of the Orange County Register and incoming ASNE president. "It's a simple business equation, as well as the right thing to do."

COURT: WITNESSES HAVE TROUBLES
IDENTIFYING MEMBERS OF OTHER RACES

(By Thomas Martello)

TRENTON, NJ (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled that juries in some mixed-race criminal cases should be told that witnesses have a tougher time identifying defendants of another race.

Prosecutors had argued there isn't enough scientific evidence to prove witnesses have more difficulty identifying members of another race.

But the court rejected the argument Wednesday, saying there have been ample studies and that most jurisdictions accept the concept.

"Indeed some courtroom observers have commented that the ordinary person's difficulty of 'cross-racial recognition' is so commonplace as to be the subject of both cliché and joke: 'they all look alike,'" the court wrote.

The court ordered a new trial in the rape case of a white Rutgers University student who identified a black man, McKinley Cromedy, as her attacker. The court said the jury should have been given a "cross racial instruction" alerting jurors to pay close attention to the possible influence of race in identifying defendants.

The woman had not recognized a photograph of Cromedy that she was shown a few days after the rape. However, she alerted police eight months later when she spotted Cromedy on a street corner. She identified him as the rapist after he had been taken into custody.

No forensic evidence was admitted during the trial. Court documents said it was not possible to link Cromedy to the rape through blood and sperm samples, and no fingerprints were taken by police at the scene.

The trial court did not allow the jury to be advised that "cross racial identification" could affect the victim's ability to identify her assailant, a decision upheld by an appeals court and overturned this week.

"It's an important decision," said Sylvia Orenstein, who argued the case on behalf of Cromedy. "Science has shown, unfortunately, that most people tend to better recognize people of their own race. This is another factor a jury should be alerted to consider."

The court said a cross-racial instruction to juries should only be given when identification is critical to the case, and there are no other eyewitnesses to back up the victim's charges.

POLICE BRUTALITY AND RACIAL PROFILING:
FACTS ARE SCARCE
(By Paul Shepard)

WASHINGTON (AP)—In Boston, cries of police brutality are relatively rare. A beefed-up internal affairs division seems to be working, experts say.

In New York, on the other hand, anyone who has ever heard of black immigrants Abner Louima and Amadou Diallo knows the nation's largest city has a problem when race and policing converge.

But whether these cities have the best and worst records in policing their police—or

whether police brutality is on the rise in American cities—is difficult to say authoritatively.

No government agency keeps track, and few police departments collect information based on race.

The question has taken on crucial dimensions. Police shootings have taken the lives of blacks in Pittsburgh and Riverside, Calif. In New Jersey, Maryland and Florida, state troopers have come under fire for conducting traffic stops based on a driver's race—so-called racial profiling.

A picture can be cobbled together from hearsay and anecdotes but the lack of hard statistics riles civil rights advocates who believe black and brown people are more likely to end up unjustly facing a policeman's gun or billy club than whites.

"This is frustrating to me in large part because white America has refused to acknowledge a problem exists," said Rep. Gregory W. Meeks, D-N.Y. "Now in 1999, we are seeing some of the same police brutality we saw in the Jim Crow days, but white America just doesn't get it."

Meeks, said the Congressional Black Caucus task force on police brutality, which he co-chairs, plans hearings in several cities, including Baltimore, Chicago and Dallas.

"At least it will be a starting point," said Meeks, a former prosecutor.

Said Ron Daniels, head of the Center for Constitutional Rights, a New York-based civil rights group, "We know we have a bad problem out there. We just don't know exactly how bad."

"Anywhere I've gone in this country, 15 minutes into the conversation we are talking about some police brutality," Daniels said. He organized a national anti-police brutality march in Washington in early April after four officers from New York's elite street crimes unit fired 41 shots at Diallo, an unarmed West African immigrant, hitting him 19 times. The officers have been charged with second-degree murder.

For years, civil rights groups have urged the Justice Department to collect nationwide data on excessive force cases. The collection of data was authorized by the 1994 Crime Act but not funded.

"So far we only have anecdotal information," said NAACP President Kweisi Mfume.

On Wednesday, Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., reintroduced a bill requiring the Justice Department to collect data on traffic stops by local police. "Stopping our citizens to be searched on account of their race is an unacceptable activity on the part of law enforcement," he said.

A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature would require the state attorney general to study the number of people stopped for routine traffic violations, their race or ethnicity, age, along with why they were stopped, if there was a search and whether an arrest was made.

San Diego requires that police record of race of people they stop in order to assess whether officers rely on racial profiling in making traffic stops. Some of the 35 police chiefs and activists who met with Attorney General Janet Reno last week discussed adopting such a plan elsewhere.

But, generally, police officials are wary. "If passed into law, the (Conyers) bill would place a burden on the police and lengthen traffic stops," said Robert Scully, executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations, which represent 4,000 police unions and associations. He said officers are vulnerable to attack during such stops and pausing to collect data "would make a dangerous situation worse."

"It's ironic that in the quest for a color-blind society, some people want us to keep track of people by race," said Jim Pasco, ex-

ecutive director of the Fraternal Order of Police, the nation's largest police labor organization, with 277,000 members. "We're opposed to any kind of racial tabulation," he said, opposing proposals to accumulate data on police brutality cases.

Pasco said that police brutality hasn't been increasing. He notes the number of federal prosecutions of abusive cops has stayed at about 30 a year while the number of officers has sharply increased.

Available information hints that along with Boston, the police departments of Minneapolis and San Francisco have done the best jobs in curbing such abuses, according to a study last year of 14 cities by Human Rights Watch, an international human rights organization.

New York, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans appear to have the most serious problems of abusive officers on their forces, according to the report.

Los Angeles, where the Rodney King police beating led to riots, was judged to be "slowly on the mend."

Allyson Collins, the report's author, said the FBI, U.S. attorneys and Justice Department all have some information that could shed light.

"Bits and pieces of information are scattered everywhere," Collins said. "It's not a priority until we get some high-profile case that gets everyone talking and then the public is lulled back to sleep on the topic."

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1625—THE
HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced in the House The Human Rights Information Act (H.R. 1625), and joining me as the principal cosponsor of this bill was Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA, our distinguished Republican Colleague from the State of Maryland. Our legislation has already found strong bipartisan support with over 50 of our distinguished colleagues joining as original cosponsors of this bill. These men and women are leading voices in the defense of human rights throughout the world, and recently many of them joined me at a press conference announcing the introduction of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is similar to legislation which I introduced in the last Congress with the cosponsorship of Congresswoman MORELLA. Our bill—H.R. 2635 of the 105th Congress—was considered and favorably reported by the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology of the Committee on Government Reform in the last Congress. I want to commend our colleague, Congressman STEPHEN HORN, who chairs that Subcommittee, for his thoughtful consideration of the legislation last year. I also want to thank Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH, who served as Ranking Democratic Member of the Subcommittee in the last Congress, for his help in the consideration of the legislation last year.

Mr. Speaker, three simple principles are at the heart of the Human Rights Information Act.

First, it is a fundamental obligation of our government to support and protect human rights and democracy. This principle is central to our democratic system of government. The constitutional codification of our commitment

to human rights, our Bill of Rights, not only has domestic implications for Americans, but it also has inspired and encouraged countries around the world in their own quest for freedom, democracy, and human rights. Successive American Administrations have recognized our nation's strong national commitment to human rights as a guiding principle and as one of the highest obligations of our nation's foreign policy. The United States has freely accepted our obligation to protect human rights under international law by signing and ratifying various international human rights treaties and covenants. It is also fundamental to any democratic system of government that the public be fully informed about policies directly affecting these most fundamental rights in order for the people to make meaningful decisions with regard to their government and to participate fully in the democratic process. The timely declassification of documents pertaining to human rights violations abroad, therefore, ought to be a paramount obligation of any U.S. government agency.

Second, our nation's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and democracy around the world has led us to make tremendous diplomatic, economic, and military efforts to end systematic human rights violations abroad. The United States government's efforts are supported by numerous American and foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the promotion of human rights and democracy. These efforts would be in vain if we do not do all we can to uncover and legally prosecute those who commit human rights abuses with impunity. Only full investigation of human rights abuses in these areas can really bring about the full accountability needed to develop respect for human rights and to rebuild a peaceful and reconciled civil society after civil conflict.

Third, democracy and human rights can flourish only where information is fully available, and information is essential to the rule of law. Without information and the rule of law, we will see human rights violations and the erosion of democracy. Even in countries where progress has been made, there is danger of regression if full information and the rule of law are not scrupulously enforced.

A country currently facing this danger is Guatemala. As my colleagues may know, just a few weeks ago, three gunmen entered the house of Ronald Ochaeta, the director of the Catholic Church's human rights office. They put a gun to the head of his 4-year old son and left a box with bricks behind. The bricks are an allusion to the assassination of Bishop Gerardi a year ago, who was killed by a brick only days after the Bishop issued his report on human rights violations during the period of the Guatemalan Civil War. The investigation of the Bishop's death has not yet produced any results. In Guatemala recently, President Clinton gave his word that the United States will never forget its obligation to those people whose lives have been affected by our policies, and who are now rightfully seeking the most basic of all information which was not included in the recently released report by the Guatemalan Truth Commission—What happened to their relatives and loved ones, where are their bodies, and which individuals were responsible for the disappearances and deaths?

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly outline the provisions of H.R. 1625:

Our bill specifies that 120 days after enactment of the legislation, each U.S. government

agency shall identify, review and organize all records and documents relating to human rights abuses in Guatemala and Honduras after 1944. The provisions of the legislation would also apply to human rights violations in other areas of the world, but because of the particularly serious problems of Guatemala and Honduras and the reconciliation efforts currently under way there, these two countries these are given particular focus in the bill.

The legislation would apply the declassification procedures of the previously enacted JFK Assassination Records Act to human rights records. This will assure that legitimate National Security concerns are protected, but at the same time it will also assure that human rights documents are given special priority. In order to assure that records are not withheld for trivial reasons, those records which agencies seek to withhold would be reviewed by the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (an organization which was established by Presidential Executive Order 12958) or any entity subsequently established which fulfills the same functions of the Appeals Panel. Our legislation would add two new members to the Appeals Panel (or the entity that replaces it). These two positions would be filled by the President with human rights experts who meet the security requirements for membership on the panel. The President would be required to invite recommendations for these positions from the human rights community.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation is an effort to assure that human rights records and documents—which are essential for the identification and prosecution of individuals involved in gross human rights abuses—are made available to other countries in their pursuit and punishment of human rights violators. At the same time the legislation recognizes and carefully balances the national security and intelligence needs of the United States.

I invite our colleagues in the House to join as cosponsors of this important piece of legislation.

THE TAX FAIRNESS FOR THE STATES ACT OF 1999

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of bipartisan legislation that I am introducing with Representatives ISTOOK, SANDLIN, LAHOOD, and 17 of my colleagues. The Tax Fairness for the States Act of 1999 will restore millions of dollars of lost revenue for the states, and establish an incentive program for those Native Americans who play by the rules.

The Supreme Court has continuously upheld the states' power to levy taxes on non-tribal members within Native American Tribal Trust Lands. The problem that remains, however, is the mechanism to collect these taxes. Our bipartisan measure would solve this problem.

The Tax Fairness for the States Act would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules to remove those Native Americans lands from the Tribal Trust on which a retail establishment exists that is not collecting

the proper state excise taxes. This is not a discriminatory piece of tax legislation aimed at harming Native Americans. Rather, it focuses on the collection of excise taxes that, according to the Supreme Court, should have been collected in the first place. This legislation does not affect transactions between tribal members; it would only impact those retail establishments that are not collecting and passing on these legal taxes on non-tribal members.

The Tax Fairness Act would protect the rights of Native Americans by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to promptly notify any tribe that is under investigation for not forwarding applicable state taxes and gives them a chance to respond. This notification would set out the time and manner in which a tribe has to answer the allegations, including a 90-day comment period in which interested parties could submit statements and request a formal hearing before the Department of the Interior. These important provisions will ensure due process for all tribal members.

Furthermore, our legislation contains incentives for tribes who operate establishments in accordance with the law. The Tax Fairness bill awards Native Americans who play by the rules by giving priority among Native American tribes competing for federal grants to those tribes that can certify their compliance with state law.

This measure ensures equity in the process of state taxation. This is not about Native American sovereignty, nor is it about discrimination. This measure will give back the hundreds of millions of dollars that states lose annually because these taxes are not collected. Support this measure, support tax equity for the states.

IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today on the floor of this House in recognition of National Police Week, which began May 9 and will run through May 15.

As you know, in 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed Public Law 87-726, designating May 15 as Peace Officers' Memorial Day, and the week in which it falls as National Police Week.

During this week, we not only pay tribute to the brave men and women who have given their lives in service to our community, but we show our unending gratitude to the police officers who daily risk their lives for our protection.

It is important that we all know and understand the problems, duties and responsibilities of our police department, and that members of our police department recognize their duty to safeguarding life and property, by protecting them against violence or disorder, and by protecting the innocent against deception and the weak against oppression.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon all citizens of Western New York and the Nation, and upon all patriotic, civic, and educational organizations to observe this week as National Police Week, and join in commemoration of

police officers, both past and present, who by their faithful and loyal devotion to their responsibilities have rendered a dedicated service to their communities and, in doing so, have established for themselves an enviable and enduring reputation for preserving the rights and security of all citizens. I further call upon all citizens to observe Staturday, May 15, as Peace Officers' Memorial Day in honor of those peace officers who, through their courageous deeds, have lost their lives or have become disabled in the performance of duty.

THE MEDICARE CHRONIC DISEASE
PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT
ACT OF 1999

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that addresses one of the most pressing problems facing America's older and disabled citizens today—access to comprehensive medical care. Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, covers a large number of medical services, inpatient care, physician services, skilled nursing facilities, and home health and hospice care are all covered by the Medicare program. Despite the success of this program in eliminating illness as a potential cause of financial ruin, the burden of high prescription drug costs remains a source of hardship for many beneficiaries.

When Congress created Medicare in 1965, prescription drugs were not a standard feature of most private insurance policies. But health care in the United States has evolved considerably in the last 34 years. Now most private health plans cover drugs because they are an essential component of modern health care. They are viewed as integral in the treatment and prevention of diseases. But Medicare, for all its achievements, has not kept pace with America's health care system. It's time for Medicare to modernize.

Because Medicare does not pay for prescription drugs, Medicare beneficiaries, 80% of whom use a prescription drug every day, must either rely on Medicaid if they qualify, purchase private supplemental coverage, join a Medicare HMO that offers drug benefits, or pay for them out-of-pocket.

Medicaid does provide prescription drug coverage. But nearly 60% of Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below the federal poverty level were not enrolled in Medicaid as recently as 1997. And even Medicaid enrollees with drug benefits must forgo some medications. For example, eleven state Medicaid programs have imposed caps on the number of prescriptions covered each month.

The drug coverage available through Medigap leaves much to be desired. Only 3 of the 10 standardized Medigap plans offer drug coverage, and the plans that do have limits on the benefits and high cost sharing. Two plans have caps of \$1250, and the third has a cap of \$3000. In addition, all three policies require that beneficiaries pay a 50% coinsurance for prescription drugs. The high cost of Medigap policies puts them out of reach for most low-to-moderate income Medicare enrollees. In my home state of Maryland, a 70 year-old bene-

ficiary buying a Medigap policy with drug benefits would have to pay between \$1100 and \$3550 per year.

Some beneficiaries get drug benefits through employer-sponsored retiree plans. Although between 60 and 70% of large employers offered retiree health benefits in the 1980s, fewer than 40% do so today. Of these, nearly one-third do not provide drug benefits to their retirees.

So that leaves Medicare HMOs. Nearly one-quarter of Medicare+Choice enrollees—1.5 million beneficiaries—do not have drug benefits today. Nine of ten plans that do offer drugs impose annual caps, some of which are as low as \$600. In fact, some seniors in Medicare HMOs are relying on pharmaceutical samples from their physicians to get sufficient supplies of medications. Twenty-five percent of enrollees with drug coverage pay a monthly premium to join the HMO, and these premiums are certain to rise next year. Last October, four of the eight HMOs offering Medicare coverage in Maryland exited the program, abandoning 34,600 seniors. In all but the metropolitan areas, only one HMO was left and it went from a zero premium to \$75 a month.

Finally, the benefits offered by Medicare+Choice plans are not permanent. Because they are not part of the basic Medicare benefit package, which by law must be included in Medicare+Choice plans, drug benefits are considered "extra" and as such can change from year to year. On July 1, just 50 days from now, HMOs will submit their proposals to the Health Care Financing Administration for 2000. HCFA estimates that 16 million seniors, or 40% of all beneficiaries, will lack drug coverage as of next year.

All of these statistics make us painfully aware of the gaping hole in Medicare's safety net. This Congress can move now to patch it before more elderly and disabled citizens fall through. Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to accomplish this. My bill, the Medicare Chronic Disease Prescription Drug Benefit Act, recognizes the importance of preventive care and provides coverage for drugs that have been determined to show progress in treating chronic diseases. Why chronic diseases? Because the average drug expenditures for elderly persons with just one chronic disease are more than twice as high than for those without any chronic conditions. And because we know from years of advanced medical research that treating these conditions will reduce costly inpatient hospitalizations and expensive follow-up care. Furthermore, this bill addresses those beneficiaries who need assistance with their medications: a review of the Medicare+Choice program reveals that seniors who join HMOs—whom HMOs market to—are younger and healthier than those in fee-for-service Medicare. This tells us that the older, sicker seniors are not getting drug benefits.

My bill addresses their needs. It begins with five chronic diseases that have high prevalence among seniors and whose treatment will show improvement in beneficiaries' quality of life and reduce Medicare's overall expenditures. This bill provides coverage after an annual \$250 deductible is met, with no copayment for generics and a 20% copayment for brand-name drugs. The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research will review available data on the effectiveness of drugs in treating these conditions, and based on AHCPR's review, the Department of health and Human

Services will determine the drugs to be covered. Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBM) under contract on a regional basis with the Health Care Financing Administration will negotiate with pharmaceutical companies to purchase these drugs and will administer the benefit.

This bill covers five major chronic conditions, but we know that there are others that should be covered as well. The legislation provides a process for the Institute of Medicine to determine the effectiveness of this benefit and the Medicare savings it produces, and to recommend additional diagnoses and medications that should be considered for coverage.

Mr. Speaker, modern medicine has the capability of doing extraordinary things. But no medical breakthrough, no matter how remarkable, can benefit patients if they can't get access to it. This bill is a matter of common sense: if Medicare beneficiaries can secure the medications they need, they will be able to manage their conditions, and will be much less likely to require extended and costly inpatient care. This legislation is a first step, a major step, toward making this happen. I urge my colleagues to join me in providing a solid package of prescription drug benefits that will modernize Medicare for the 21st century for the millions of Americans who depend on it.

HAPPY 100TH ANNIVERSARY LUTHERAN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE OF MICHIGAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, nothing is more precious than our children, and nothing is more important than our families. An organization that celebrates and assists both of these assets is one truly worthy of recognition. I am very happy to tell you that this Sunday, May 16th, Lutheran Child and Family Service of Michigan will hold its 100th Anniversary Worship Service in Frankenmuth, celebrating the organization's founding on May 9, 1899, and its century of accomplishment.

A resolution adopted by the Saginaw Valley Pastors' Conference of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, led to the establishment of Lutheran Child and Family Service of Michigan. It was a response to the need for assistance to children who were left homeless by a terrible fires in the Thumb area of Michigan. This was the initial chapter in a proud history of serving tens of thousands of Michigan's children and families through twenty-two service sites in the Lower Peninsula.

During this past century of championship, Lutheran Child and Family Service of Michigan was developed specialized foster care services to assist children with intensive treatment needs, and has become one of the largest providers of foster care services throughout Michigan. It is the largest provider of intensive in-home family preservation through its "Families First" program. It maintains three residential facilities throughout the state for adolescent women, emotionally and mentally impaired boys and girls, and its Lutheran Home in Bay City that provides treatment for adolescent boys. It is the largest private provider in Michigan in the placement of state wards into

permanent adoptive homes, having placed 200 children last year alone. It helps children with AIDS with out-of-home placement. The Lutheran Adoption Service was also chosen as a pilot agency for developing an automated client information system, the Integrated Information System.

There is no doubt that many people will face difficulties during their lives. At those times, responsible assistance coupled with sensitive caring go a long way towards helping to ease problems. Robert Miles, the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Lutheran Child and Family Service, and all of the wonderful people associated with this fine organization can take pride in all that they have done, and all that they continue to do each and every day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Lutheran Child and Family Service of Michigan a most joyous 100th anniversary, and many more happy ones to come.

SAVE OUR CHILDREN FROM GUN
VIOLENCE

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, why won't this Congress listen to the American people and allow us to pass common sense laws to keep guns out of the hands of children?

I was optimistic when I first learned the other body would take-up amendments drafted to keep guns away from our children. I thought they may set an example for the House to follow by putting politics aside to save our children from gun violence.

But what happened? The other body defeated a simple, common sense measure that would have tightened regulations on the sale of guns at gun shows.

I ask you, why is this a political issue? How many more children will have to die before Congress wakes up and passes laws to save young lives?

I want you to know that we will not give up. We will only fight harder for what the American people want—common sense measures to keep guns away from our kids and off our school campuses. My office alone has heard from thousands of people throughout this country who support my legislation, the Children's Gun Violence Prevention Act. Today, a young student on Long Island let me know that her school sent a petition to the Speaker of this House, asking him to address the issue of children and guns.

Now more than ever, we need to hear from every school and from every parent in this nation. Call, write, e-mail—flood the halls of Congress with your demands—let this Congress know that you want meaningful legislation passed to save our children from gun violence. Every day that goes by with more silence, we lose 13 more kids.

THE FEC REFORM AND
AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we tend to take our elections for granted, only briefly focusing attention when there is a disputed outcome or, more recently, to bemoan the lack of voter participation. This unfortunate detachment by the voting public is the result of many different factors, one of which is the lack of confidence in our election process. It is long past the time for Congress to recognize the vital importance of our election process and the need to shore up and strengthen our democratic election system. We can start by reforming the Federal Election Commission (FEC). I am confident that we can give the Federal Election Commission the necessary mandate and direction to better carry out its responsibilities.

As the ranking Democrat on the two House committees that directly oversee the Federal Election Commission, the House Administration Committee and the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I feel a special responsibility to do everything I can to make sure this agency functions with maximum fairness and efficiency. As Congress prepares to wrestle with campaign finance reform, it is important to note that even the most promising reform is meaningless unless the FEC is able to carry it out. Hopeful that the 106th Congress will pass Shays-Meehan, I am determined to see that the FEC is equipped at the earliest practicable time to enforce both the letter and spirit of this much needed measure.

To that end I am today introducing the FEC Reform and Authorization Act of 1999.

This bill, which I think my colleagues on both sides of the aisle can support, does not propose radical changes at the FEC because, quite frankly, radical change is not needed. As my colleagues know, in January the respected firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers delivered to Congress the results of a \$750,000 independent audit of the FEC that was ordered last year in the FY99 Treasury-Postal Appropriations Act. To many people's surprise, the audit concluded that the FEC is "a competently managed organization with a skilled and motivated staff" that executes its responsibilities "without partisan basis." The audit also found that "high ethical standards are espoused throughout the organization."

However, PricewaterhouseCoopers did recommend several common-sense actions that would improve the FEC's performance. "The FEC's continued success will require that the agency aggressively pursue both incremental and significant changes in organization, work process, technology, and management practice," the report said.

Several of these recommendations have since been formally endorsed by a majority of the FEC commissioners, making them truly bipartisan in nature. In addition, the FEC commissioners have themselves delivered to Congress a list of bipartisan recommendations, not explicitly included in the audit, that would help the agency do its job better.

Mr. Speaker, this bill incorporates 29 recommendations that were either included in the audit and endorsed by the FEC, or were sup-

ported by a bipartisan majority of the FEC commission members. Together they will improve the efficiency and productivity of the FEC.

Most of the recommendations included in this bill address such diverse areas as filing deadlines for campaign reports, eligibility rules for presidential campaign public financing, and FEC administrative procedures. Other can be regarded as more thorough campaign reform, like Section 201, which prohibits foreign nationals, who are now prohibited from making hard money contributions, from making soft money contributions as well.

Each of these technical changes would fine-tune current FEC practices and clarify inconsistencies in current law that have confused FEC officials, contributors, and candidates alike who have had every intention of fairly obeying the law, but have not always been sure just what that law is. I firmly believe that when the underlying statutes are clear to all affected parties, administering and enforcing the law becomes a much more efficient, inexpensive, and straight-forward process.

Mr. Speaker, I do, however, want to spotlight one of the centerpieces of my bill, electronic filing, which was the main audit recommendation and one of the first recommendations that all six FEC commissioners endorsed soon after the audit was released.

Section 101 of this bill instructs the FEC to develop a comprehensive, mandatory electronic data filing system for the major filers. Mandatory electronic filing has been discussed for several years now. Unfortunately, no compelling case has been made for it. After studying the audit and hearing from the FEC, I am convinced that mandatory electronic filing is one of the most important changes we can make. Not only would electronic filing speed up the time it takes for campaign financial reports to be posted on the Web and made available to the public, it would also set off a chain reaction that would allow FEC auditors to analyze campaign reports much more quickly than they presently can. This in turn would allow them to forward much more quickly to the FEC General Counsel's office alleged violations of the law, giving the General Counsel more time to investigate cases before they go stale. In recent years, my Republican colleagues have sharply criticized the General Counsel's office for its slow pace and tendency to dismiss too many cases. Electronic filing will provide the FEC with the tools necessary to expedite its business.

While it is important to look for cost-effective ways to make the FEC more efficient, it is also crucial that the agency be given the funds needed to thoroughly conduct their business. This bill would authorize the FEC budget at \$38,516,000 which is identical to the President's budget request. This is \$2 million more than the FEC's FY99 budget, a 5 percent increase.

Let me conclude by saying that Congress has not passed an FEC authorization bill in 19 years. There are many reasons for this, chiefly an absence of a coherent blueprint that both parties could accept. I regard the independent audit, and this legislation which I am introducing today, as that blueprint for bipartisan action and urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL LEGGIERO:
NORTH HUDSON KIWANIS CLUB
MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Michael Leggiero for being named North Hudson Kiwanis Club Man of The Year. Mr. Leggiero's leadership has shaped the North Hudson Community Action Corporation (NHCAC) into an agency which provides health care, housing and/or child care for over 41,000 residents of North and West Hudson County.

In 1993, the NHCAC created their state-of-the-art Community Health Center which provides primary health care for thousands of underinsured and uninsured Hudson County residents. The Center provides services such as prenatal, women's, pediatric and adult care for over 400 patients a week.

In 1996, Michael Leggiero led NHCAC in the critical effort to build affordable housing in Hudson County. The joint venture he spearheaded led to the construction of 49 new affordable housing units and NHCAC now has plans to begin a second development project.

In their latest venture the NHCAC has collaborated with the town of West New York to create the Children First Infant and Toddler Childcare Center. This innovative child care center is located in one of West New York's housing developments.

Michael Leggiero has been a recipient of many awards and citations including: the Jersey City State College Business Leadership Award, the VFW Patriotic Service Award, and citations by both the New Jersey State Assembly and State Senate.

Again, I congratulate Michael Leggiero on being named North Hudson Kiwanis Club Man of The Year. Because of his leadership and tremendous service to Hudson County, I cannot think of anyone more deserving of this honor.

IN HONOR OF THE KIWANIS CLUB
OF ASTORIA/LONG ISLAND CITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Kiwanis Club of Astoria/Long Island City and its honorees for this year: Roseanne and Tom Alafogiannis and Theresa and Jack Brucculeri.

The Kiwanis Club of Astoria/Long Island City was established 11 years ago with a primary emphasis on the community's youth. The Club's motto is "Children Priority I." This organization not only says it cares about children, it proves it.

The Club's projects include: college scholarships for high school seniors; an anti-graffiti program; support for the "Bring up Grades" program in the local elementary schools; sponsorship of the "Safe Haven" program for

children who get lost or need assistance on the street; Thanksgiving turkey donations for the needy; and support of local groups such as Goliard Concerts and the Queens Autistic Children's Society.

On May 7, 1999, at its second annual dinner dance, the Kiwanis Club of Astoria/Long Island City will honor two couples who exemplify the heart and soul of the Kiwanis organization: Roseanne and Thom Alafogiannis and Theresa and Jack Brucculeri.

Thom Alafogiannis was born in Greece and followed his dream by immigrating to the United States. Thirty-five years ago he moved to Astoria, Queens, where he founded Alafogiannis Plumbing and Heating. He is also the president of the Greek American Homeowners Association and a member of the Board of Directors of the AHEPA (America Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) Hermes Chapter.

Roseanne and Tom has been married for 30 years and have four children: Paul, Jennie, Joe and Billy. Roseanne is the corresponding secretary of the Greek American Homeowners Association and a vital community worker.

Both Tom and Roseanne are active in other groups and fraternal organizations in Astoria.

Jack Brucculeri came to Astoria at the age of eight from Italy and has lived there since. Theresa moved to Astoria 24 years ago. They have two daughters. Jack, an entrepreneur and businessman, owns the JICC Industries Construction Company, the Pizza Palace and Portofino Restaurant. Along with Rocco Sacramento, he also owns the Trattoria L'Incontro in Astoria.

Jack has been a member of the Astoria Kiwanis Club since 1982 and has served as president of the Club. He is a member of the Italian American Club, the Forum Club, and Ditmars Restoration. Theresa has been a member of the Kiwanis since 1988 and she also serves as a Board of Directors member of the Ronald McDonald House. Both are also active in other groups and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask my colleagues to rise in tribute to this outstanding organization and their honorees. They truly represent the best of community spirit and values.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HERMAN AND
GLADYS STURMAN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Herman and Gladys Sturman for their outstanding commitment to others that has done so much to improve the quality of life in our community.

The Talmud tells us that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." The Jewish Community Centers of Greater Los Angeles has recognized both Herman and Gladys for their tireless dedication to the Jewish community and the community at large. Their philanthropy sets an example for us all.

Along with having been members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community

Centers, Herman and Gladys have contributed immensely through an array of activities. Gladys was the founder of West Valley Kehillah, a group of 21 Jewish organizations that exemplifies leadership, volunteerism, and service throughout the greater Los Angeles area. In 1974, she was selected as the Most Outstanding Member of the Quarter Century by Temple Beth Ami. While she continues to serve as a member of numerous Jewish organizations, she still finds the time to contribute articles to several Jewish magazines.

Dr. Sturman is a past president of Temple Beth Ami and was a founding member of the Board of Humana Hospital. In addition to his charitable work, Dr. Sturman was the first practicing gynecologist and obstetrician in the West San Fernando Valley.

Aside from their devoted service to the community, Herman and Gladys' unwavering commitment to their family is praiseworthy in and of itself. Throughout their forty-nine years of marriage, they have maintained a Jewish home which is compassionate, accepting, moral, and intellectually alive. They have passed these values on as well to their four children and twelve grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Dr. Herman and Gladys Sturman, true role models for the residents of Los Angeles.

TRIBUTE TO CMDR. MARK M.
LEARY, USN

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Naval officer, Commander Mark M. Leary who for the past three years has served with distinction as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Navy, the Congress, and our great nation.

During his tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in January 1996, Commander Leary has provided members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Navy plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the members of the Subcommittee, which I had the privilege to Chair the past four years, and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval forces in the world for our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Leary and his wife Paula have made many sacrifices during his naval career and as they embark once again on that greatest adventure of a Naval aviator's career, commander of a helicopter squadron, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

SAN MATEO COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS' AND SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION ENDORSES H.R. 1428

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Mr. John Stangl, Police Chief of the City of San Mateo, California, and the President of the San Mateo County Police Chiefs' and Sheriff's Association, informing me that "without reservation, the membership of the San Mateo County Policy Chiefs' and Sheriff's Association voted to endorse and support H.R. 1428, the David Chetcuti Firearm Modification Act."

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1428, which I introduced earlier this year, would close the existing loophole which permits felons to have access to firearm components which they can use to assemble assault weapons. My legislation is simple and does not require any additional law enforcement effort than currently law requires. Quite simply, this legislation would extend the provisions of existing gun control legislation to those components which criminals can and do use to make assault weapons.

H.R. 1428 is called the David Chetcuti Firearm Modification Act. Mr. Speaker, in honor and in recognition of Officer Chetcuti who was killed one year ago by a felon who legally could not purchase a gun, but who was able to purchase a series of firearm components which he then used to assemble the kind of gun that he could not purchase.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation, and I ask that the letter of Police Chief John Stangl be placed in the RECORD.

SAN MATEO COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS' AND SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION,

San Mateo, CA, May 6, 1999.

Congressman TOM LANTOS,
San Mateo, CA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LANTOS: Without reservation, the membership of the San Mateo County Police Chiefs' and Sheriff's Association voted to endorse and support H.R. 1428, the David Chetcuti Firearm Modification Act. In its unanimous decision, the association recognized the need to extend firearm laws to gun components and restrict the manner in which they can be acquired.

The use of firearms to resolve conflict or perform an illegal act has become a daily part of our lives. While it can be debated that no amount of legislation will eliminate this tragic reality, it does not make sense to provide an open market for high powered, multi round weapons.

It is obvious that the existing law must be amended to provide the protection to society that was originally intended. We thank you for your efforts and appreciate having the opportunity to work with you.

Respectfully,

JOHN STANGL,

Police Chief, City of
San Mateo, Presi-
dent, San Mateo
County Police
Chiefs' And Sher-
iff's Association.

HONORING MR. RICHARD LANDIS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, It is a great honor for me to rise before my colleagues today and pay tribute to Mr. Richard Landis, of Davison, Michigan, who has received the American Ambulance Association's 1999 "Star of Life" award for his outstanding service as an Emergency Medical Services professional.

The remarkable thing about individuals who serve as emergency medical responders is that they are always on duty. No matter where they are or what they are doing—they may be called upon to assist another person. Their ability to be swift and precise at that moment is of utmost importance; it can be the difference between life or death.

Mr. Landis was in just such a situation while spending a leisurely afternoon at the Silverdome. When another individual also at the Silverdome suffered from a sudden heart attack, Mr. Landis stepped in and saved that individual's life. Due to Mr. Landis's immediate desire to help and his quick thoughts and actions, that cardiac arrest victim is alive today.

This truly amazing event exemplifies the characteristics of Mr. Landis. Not only is he a talented medical professional, but he also brings courage and compassion to his work. His colleagues have noted that they frequently turn to him for advice and support, and they can count on him for his kind and positive attitude.

Since this is Emergency Medical Services week, it is an appropriate time for all of us to think about the valuable role of EMS workers in our communities. I am grateful to have the opportunity to recognize the service that Mr. Landis delivers to communities in my district. His actions are an inspiration for us all and I am proud to represent him in Congress.

WHITE HOUSE FELLOW PROGRAM

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Michelle Peluso, one of my constituents of New York City, New York for serving as a distinguished 1998–99 White House Fellow.

Established in 1965, the White House Fellowship Program honors outstanding citizens across the United States who demonstrate excellence in community service, leadership, academic initiative and professional achievement. It is the Nation's most prestigious fellowship for public service and leadership development. For more than three decades, White House fellows have been chosen on the merit of remarkable achievement early in their career. Each year, 500–800 applicants compete nationwide for 11–19 fellowships.

Ms. Peluso graduated summa cum laude from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving her bachelor's degree in economics. As an undergraduate, she led volunteer programs in West Philadelphia, including a mentoring program, a campus com-

munity service group and a volunteer initiative at the Ronald McDonald House. Ms. Peluso received a master's degree in philosophy, politics and economics from Pembroke College at Oxford. Hired as a management consultant with the Boston Consulting Group in New York, she completed a one-year project to define the next frontier in health care and then traveled worldwide to present her ideas to members of the firm's global health care practice area. She founded A New Generation for Peace, a non-profit group that brought together 350 youths from 50 countries for seminars on global issues. Additionally, Ms. Peluso is a member of the board of directors of Christa House, which builds homes and provides care for end-stage aids patients.

As a White House fellow assigned to the U.S. Department of Labor, Ms. Peluso—has co-managed the Vice-President's summit on 21st Century Skills for 21st century jobs, where she was responsible for leading inter-agency steering committee meetings, writing speeches and working on new policy announcements. She also leads a team that addresses one of Labor Secretary Alexis Herman's top priorities, "out-of-school youth." In that capacity, Ms. Peluso is responsible for coordinating the Department's \$2.5 billion portfolio of programs.

She is also responsible for developing new partnerships and a public awareness campaign for the initiative. Further, Ms. Peluso manages the Secretary's dislocated workers initiative, which is the Secretary's number two priority. Her working involves leading a team of senior program managers, economists and public affairs specialists to ensure effective management of programs, develop new strategies for worker dislocation, and help coordinate grants to communities and businesses affected by dislocations.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in applauding Michelle Peluso for her achievements. I wish to congratulate Ms. Peluso for her distinguished service to White House Fellowship Program.

INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENT

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report to my colleagues the actions of the House subcommittee on Military Personnel. Today I offered, and the subcommittee endorsed, an amendment that many of my colleagues will recognize as the Harman amendment.

I am proud to continue the good work of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman Jane Harman. Jane was one of my mentors. I am sure my colleagues on the subcommittee will join me in commending Jane's contribution to the quality of life for our military personnel and their families.

My amendment includes the identical language from the Harman amendment. It repeals a provision of the FY 1996 defense bill barring women serving overseas in the U.S. military from using their own funds to obtain legal abortion services in military hospitals. As the ranking woman Democrat on our Committee, I strongly feel that this policy must be overturned.

Women who volunteer to serve in our Armed Forces already give up many freedoms and risk their lives to defend our country. They should not have to sacrifice their privacy, their health, and their basic constitutional rights because of a policy with no valid military purpose.

This is a health care concern. Local facilities in foreign nations are often not equipped to handle procedures, and medical standards may be far lower than those in the United States. Why are we putting our own soldiers at risk?

This is a matter of fairness. Servicewoman and military dependents stationed abroad do not expect special treatment, they only expect the right to receive the same services guaranteed to American women under Roe v. Wade—at their own expense.

My amendment does not allow taxpayer-funded abortions at military hospitals, nor does it compel any doctor who opposes abortion on principle or as a matter of conscience to perform an abortion. My amendment reinstates the same policy that was in effect from 1973 until 1988, and again from 1993 to 1996.

My amendment has strong support from the House. Ninety Members—both Democrats and Republicans—have cosponsored my legislation to change this policy.

My amendment has strong support from health care providers; the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Women's Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America have all indicated their support for this amendment.

And, as you can see from the letter I've provided, my amendment is supported by the Department of Defense. If the professionals who are responsible for our nation's armed services support this policy change, why wouldn't this Committee?

I am pleased that my fellow colleagues on the subcommittee voted to endorse my amendment with bipartisan support. Repealing this unfair prohibition will help keep our soldiers healthy and safe.

PREVENT THE EXPORT OF MILITARILY SIGNIFICANT TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced legislation that will prohibit the sale of the Cray SV1 supercomputer to Hong Kong, now a territory of Communist China. The export of this computer threatens our national security, and I urge you to join in co-sponsoring this bill.

In February of this year, a contract was awarded to supply the Hong Kong Observatory with the fastest computer the territory has ever seen. The Cray SV1 supercomputer runs at the speed of 21,000 million theoretical operations a second. If the battlefield and simulation capability of the system were to fall into the wrong hands, it could seriously undermine our national security. This should trigger a "red flag" for dual-use militarily significant technology transfers.

To think that China would use this computer for scientific purposes only is pure folly. Last month, a Hong Kong company went before local courts for allegedly "selling a supercomputer to a Chinese advanced weapons institute." A separate Hong Kong company is also facing charges that it imported strategic commodities without a license. It diverted a dual-use computer to a mainland military research institute.

Officials from the departments of Defense, Commerce, Energy and State have raised objections to the sale of the Cray SV1, yet the export is still under consideration by the Clinton Administration. I urge all of my colleagues to please join in co-sponsoring my bill by contacting my office.

RECOGNIZING THE SUCCESS OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL "STAMP OUT HUNGER" FOOD DRIVE IN NASHUA

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday I had the opportunity to participate in the National Association of Letter Carriers annual food drive in my district. The seventh national "Stamp Out Hunger" event was sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers and was held in 10,000 cities throughout the United States. One of these cities was Nashua, New Hampshire, where myself and Postal Carrier Doug Mercier traveled throughout his Postal Route #26 collecting donated, non-perishable food items. Although I was only along the route for a little less than two hours, I was absolutely amazed by the amount of generosity that was shown by the dozens of individuals who donated food. Not only did many people donate food, but some selflessly donated more than one item. The impact of this event was obvious to me when I found out that the residents of Nashua had succeeded in donating more than 36,000 pounds of food. That is 18 tons of donated food collected in one city, in one day!

Needless to say, I was extremely impressed with the effort, organization, and effectiveness of the National Association of Letter Carriers food drive in Nashua and its success throughout the country. I would like to commend the National Association of Letter Carriers and the United States Postal Service for their commitment to collecting food for the hungry and lending a helping hand to those who need it most. The food that was collected will help feed nearly 30 million needy people throughout the country. It is initiatives like this food drive that encourage people to participate in their community and assist those in need. I would encourage all of my colleagues, if they have not already done so, to participate in the national Stamp Out Hunger food drive next year. I know that I am already looking forward to participating again and I am greatly encouraged by the generosity and goodwill that I witnessed this past weekend.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY IN OFFICE

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, three years ago, voters in Taiwan rejected communist China's attempts at military intimidation and handed a landslide victory to Mr. Lee Teng-hui in an election that completed Taiwan's transition to a full-fledged democracy. Now, in 1999, President Lee has continued to make strides toward full democracy and is seeking to reduce tensions in the Taiwan Strait. He has repeatedly urged leaders on the communist mainland to discuss reunification issues under the premises of the need for democracy for all Chinese people. He has also shown leadership in helping neighboring Asian countries find solutions for the regional financial crisis.

On the eve of President Lee Teng-hui's third anniversary in office, I wish President Lee continued success. His election three years ago was the first time a Chinese society had democratically elected its leader. The election represents a victory for the people of Taiwan in their commendable development of full democracy.

Congratulations to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I was honored by the American Red Cross in Buffalo, New York, and therefore was unable to cast my vote on the motion to instruct conferees (rollcall No. 130) regarding H.R. 1141, a bill making emergency supplementary appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" in support of this motion.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKING UNINSURED TAX EQUITY ACT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share with you some ideas that both Representative ROGAN and I have about how to begin addressing the issue of the uninsured.

Many of us are stymied by the health care paradox of a booming economy. Our economy is booming. Unfortunately, parallel to this economic growth is the growing number of uninsured. There are now almost 44 million uninsured people in this country—an increase of more than 5 million since 1993.

Today, we are introducing legislation to help stop the increase by targeting a 30% health insurance tax credit to the working uninsured. To qualify for our partially refundable credit,

taxpayers must not currently be offered health insurance through their employer and they must have an individual income below \$30,000/yr or a joint income of less than \$50,000/yr. To ease administration, these income limits have been designed to match those of traditional IRAs.

When the General Accounting Office evaluated a similar proposal last June, it found that almost 36 million individuals without employer-based coverage—roughly 75% of the uninsured—would be eligible for the full credit on the basis of their adjusted gross income. Additionally, under our proposal, the self-employed would have the opportunity to choose between our proposed credit or the 60% deduction allowed by current law.

The benefits of this proposal are not only that it provides a tax benefit for those who need it most, it also would encourage health care consumers to be cost-conscious when choosing their health insurance plans so that they could maximize the value of the credit.

As you consider our proposal, keep in mind three questions: (1) who the uninsured are, (2) how has the tax code impacted health insurance in this country, and (3) most importantly, what can the 106th Congress realistically do to address this important social policy issue.

First, who are the uninsured? Contrary to what many people might think, roughly 75% of the uninsured work full or part-time. The remaining 25% are split evenly between those who are unemployed and those who are not in the labor force.

There isn't enough time today to talk at length about the demographics of the working uninsured. If we did, we'd find that most of them are age 18–34, that a disproportionate number of them are minority, that working poor parents are twice as likely to be uninsured as poor parents who are unemployed, and that the highest rate of uninsurance impacts pre-seniors between the age of 62–64.

Second, how has the tax code impacted health insurance in this country? Since WW II, America has relied on employers to provide health insurance and has rewarded them accordingly through the tax code. But, a growing number of workers lack employer-based insurance which policy-makers once took for granted.

Let me give a practical example of how the working uninsured fall through the cracks of our current employer based system. If you make \$6.50 an hour your after tax income is \$11,500. If you tried to purchase an average health insurance plan it would cost you about \$3000. It is obvious that if the working poor are going to get health insurance we are going to have to come up with a way to help them.

I think we should all find it unacceptable for a person who works full time in this country not to be able to afford health insurance.

Third question, how do we in the 106th Congress address the issue of the working uninsured?

As you all know, I am a strong believer in universal health insurance and that the most efficient way of providing it is through a single payer financing system. A system that would lift the prohibitive burden of health insurance administration from employers and replace it with a public premium that shares responsibility throughout society.

But, if there is a way for us to guarantee universal coverage without single payer—through a plan based on tax credits, Clinton-

care, or Medicare for all—I am willing to look at the proposal, as long as the plan guarantees access to quality care that's affordable. My bottom line is quality care at an affordable price.

Unfortunately, just because something is efficient—such as a single payer system—doesn't always mean that it will pass anytime soon. The reality is that the political climate to have an honest debate about universal coverage was destroyed by partisan bickering in 1994.

As a policymaker, the next question for me then becomes, what can we do in the near term to help folks who need health insurance today.

The tax code is a good place to look. After all it is the foundation of our employer-based health insurance system.

For a number of years now, this issue for me has been about simple tax fairness. As many may know, Congress recently made matters worse by passing legislation to allow the self-employed to deduct 100 percent of the cost of health insurance from their taxes. Since 1995, I have attempted to equalize the tax treatment of health insurance benefits by offering amendments on the House floor and in the Ways and Means Committee, and by introducing H.R. 539 in the last Congress.

My rallying cry—which I am glad to see is starting to take hold—has been the rhetorical question: Why should a doctor or attorney who is self-employed be able to deduct a portion of the cost of his/her health insurance, while a secretary, who must buy his/her own health insurance policy, not be able to deduct one cent of the cost?

So as a simple matter of fairness, this inequity in the tax code needs to be fixed.

According to the DC-based Lewin Group, the average federal health benefits tax expenditure is \$918 per family. That sounds pretty good until you realize that a family whose income is below \$40,000 receives an average of \$766 in tax benefits, a \$30,000 family receives just \$500 in tax subsidies—and the numbers get more depressing if I continue down the income scale.

The bulk of the tax subsidy is going to those who need it the least. If you make \$100,000 or more, the tax code subsidizes your health insurance each year by more than \$2,000.

So it seems to me that if Congress wanted to address the issue of tax fairness and assist a group of people who are in most need of health insurance, it would look at our proposal for a 30% credit. Our proposal is a reasonable and prudent approach to helping people who the system has forgotten about.

We are initiating the debate with a less is more approach. Our legislation will be less than 6 pages long.

I am hopeful that the sudden interest in tax code equalization will allow for thoughtful discussions and critiques of the wide range of proposals that will be offered this year.

In particular, as policymakers put forward proposals, they need to consider what the "take up rate" will be (will people use the credit if they are eligible), how does it impact existing employer health care contributions, and how much does the proposal cost.

I don't want to leave you with the impression that our limited proposal is the ultimate answer. I view it as a first step toward finding a solution for the uninsured.

I am proud of the fact that it is a moderate proposal because there are so many uncertainties about how it would work.

For example, we completely avoid the issue of market reforms because going down that route creates more divisions among political parties that can be realistically addressed in this Congress. By gently impacting the individual marketplace, I am hopeful that state legislatures will take steps to rationalize their individual markets and Congress can learn from both their successes and mistakes.

Conversely, more costly proposals that hope to dramatically influence the marketplace must include meaningful market reforms. Otherwise, such proposals will just be throwing large amounts of federal tax expenditures at an individual marketplace that is already overpriced. But there is no consensus around market reforms to be found.

I would also be especially cautious about more ambitious tax credit proposals because they run into serious financing problems. How do you pay for it without running a deficit? Even in this era of expected budget surpluses, a hefty price tag simply is prohibitive given our other national policy priorities.

More importantly, current comprehensive tax credit proposals may not be such a good deal for either the insured or the uninsured. If they appear too generous, employers will drop coverage and allow for their existing costs to be replaced with an inadequate government voucher, a voucher that would not come close to equaling their existing coverage.

Letting employers off the hook while increasing government and beneficiary costs would make the problem worse.

I am the first one to say that our credit should not replace the current system. If it did, it would be inadequate. That is not to say, however, that most of us in this room would not like to see the current system totally overhauled.

I view our proposal as a targeted effort to stop the current health insurance hemorrhaging, to induce some additional people to purchase health insurance before they get sick, as an achievable goal in a very divided Congress, and a stimulant of the necessary discussion we need to have about how this country can create an efficient means of providing universal health care coverage.

Chairman ARCHER has said he would like to mark-up tax legislation later this spring. JIM and I already have written him and Mr. THOMAS asking them to look closely at our proposal for its immediate benefits. We have also asked the White House to look at our proposal and I hope that they too will once again show leadership by joining us in attempting to tackle this difficult issue of the uninsured.

By bringing people together, I am confident that we can build momentum within the Congress to generate bipartisan support behind proposals that begin to address the needs of the uninsured. Passage of our credit would be a first step toward enlightening that discussion.

I urge my colleagues to join us in our bipartisan effort.

AVERAGE FEDERAL HEALTH BENEFITS TAX EXPENDITURE BY INCOME LEVEL IN 1996

Average Per Family \$918:	
Less than \$15,000	\$63
\$15,000 to \$19,999	288
\$20,000 to \$29,999	497
\$30,000 to \$39,999	766
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,177
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,558
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,767

\$100,000 or more 2,059
 Source: Lewin Group estimates using the Health Benefits Simulation Model (HBSM).

SUPPORTING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Police Week. There have been ceremonies all around our country this week to recognize the service and dedication the men and women of law enforcement provide our community. In my own district, there will be a Law Enforcement Appreciation Breakfast this Friday.

Unfortunately, National Police Week is no joyous occasion. 158 peace officers killed in the line of duty this past year. It is important to note that the U.S. lost just a few more men and women during the entire Persian Gulf War. To date, there have been over 15,000 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. Virtually every community has lost someone special to it.

Mr. Speaker, each one of the heroes has stories to tell: of community service, dedication to job, and love for family. For the families and fellow officers, this week serves as a painful reminder that their lives will never be the same. We will put their loved one's name on a memorial wall and that is a good thing, but we shall never fully appreciate their grief. Our pledge to them should be that we will continue the work toward a safe community that their loved one sought and died to give us.

There are over 700,000 law enforcement officers at every level of government who put their life and mental well-being on the line every day to protect our community from forces that wish to undermine our safety. They deserve recognition as well this week. Law enforcement officers encounter every day the part of society that most of us are unwilling to confront. What is particularly tragic is many of them face violence or the threat of violence themselves and then face unfair criticism by individuals who either have no idea what it's like on the streets or are unwilling to make the same sacrifice. They are our friends and not our adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, National Police Week is a good beginning for showing support for our law enforcement officers. We should show appreciation to them every day by our prayers and words of encouragement. For all Eastern Washington officers, I personally say thank you for your dedication and protection of our communities.

THE POSITIVE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CRUISE INDUSTRY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a matter of importance to the nation and to my district in South Florida. A

brochure prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) provides considerable detail regarding the enormous positive economic contribution which the cruise industry provides throughout the United States.

This study concluded that the cruise industry is responsible for creating jobs in every state in the country. These are good jobs that provide families all over America with security and with the opportunity to prosper and to grow. Secondly, it is significant to our national economy that billions of dollars in U.S. products are purchased by the cruise industry each year. As this industry continues to grow and to prosper, more U.S. companies will benefit from expanded business.

The study concluded that the total economic impact of the cruise industry in 1997 was \$11.6 billion. Of this, \$6.6 billion was the direct spending of the cruise lines and their passengers on U.S. goods and services. An additional \$5 billion was expended by cruise industry U.S.-based goods and service providers. Therefore, each year the total impact of the U.S. cruise industry is \$11.6 billion, and these purchases occur in every state in the country. This PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry, through its direct employment and the jobs attributable to its U.S. supplier base, totalled 176,433 jobs for U.S. citizens in 1997. The cruise industry has been growing by 6–10 percent every year. For Americans, that can mean 10,000–17,000 new jobs each year.

In my home state, where there are five major ports of cruise passenger embarkation, the industry employs 58,876 people. In addition, millions of dollars are spent in purchases of products as varied as air travel, land transportation, hotel and lodging, food and beverages, business services, banking services, longshore and port services, floral services, and tableware and linens.

The PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry in 1997 paid over \$1 billion in various federal taxes and user fees, and local state fees and taxes.

In the past, cruising was perceived as a vacation available only to wealthy American families. But, in fact, last year over 909,000 Floridians took a cruise vacation, and these passengers included retirees, newlyweds, bank clerks, teachers, families and children from every income bracket. This is because the cruise industry has been able to provide a safe and enjoyable vacation experience at a price which is competitive with other land-based destinations.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the cruise industry is good business for all of America. It creates jobs and generates significant revenue for the U.S. economy every year.

Finally, I want to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following statistics which illustrate the cruise industry's revenues and expenditures in 1997. These figures represent the economic impact of the North American cruise industry.

Direct spending of the cruise lines and their passengers on goods and services produced in the United States in 1997: \$6.6 billion.

Total economic impact of the cruise lines, their passengers, and their U.S. suppliers in 1997: \$11.6 billion.

These expenditures generated jobs in the U.S.: 176,433 U.S. jobs.

Direct industry expenditures included purchases from major U.S. industries, such as airline transportation, food and beverages,

business services, energy, and financial services.

This economic impact touched upon virtually every segment of the U.S. economy. Those industries most heavily impacted upon are summarized below:

Airline Transportation: \$1.8 billion.

Transportation Services: \$1.2 billion.

Business Services: \$1.0 billion.

Energy: \$988 million.

Financial Services: \$698 million.

Food & Beverages: \$607 million.

IN HONOR OF SGT. HERIBERTO (EDDIE) CARATTINI: AMERICAN POLICE HALL OF FAME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. Heriberto Carattini, a highly decorated 16-year police veteran, who is this year's American Police Hall of Fame Law Enforcement Officer of the Year.

In the early morning hours of February 8, 1998, Sgt. Carattini heroically defused a dangerous situation in which a gunman had taken control of a precinct station, saving the lives of fellow officers.

At about 2 a.m. Carattini arrived at Jersey City's West District station after volunteering to work a second consecutive shift. As he parked his squad car, he heard gunshots. Upon entering the lobby, Carattini saw a desk officer taking cover behind the front desk and heard the shift lieutenant yelling in pain.

First, Carattini motioned the uninjured desk officer to safety, then made his way to the lieutenant, who was bleeding profusely from two bullet wounds, to the abdomen and thigh. Carattini ended the situation by shooting the gunman once in the chest. The lieutenant, who had been shot with his own gun, eventually recovered, while the gunman was charged with multiple felony counts.

The recipient of more than 20 police awards, Carattini has distinguished himself as a top-flight detective. During the same month, his actions as a hostage negotiator were credited with saving seven lives. In addition, the Sergeant has been credited with over 5,000 narcotics arrests.

Sergeant Heriberto Carattini is a hero every day, just by performing the duties of a police officer. But the valor he exhibited in saving the lives of his fellow police officers last February 8, deserves the national recognition he has received by being honored by the American Police Hall of Fame. I am sure the entire Congress joins me in thanking Sergeant Carattini for his exceptional service.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to The Church of the Holy

Trinity, an Episcopal Church located in my district, as it celebrates 100 years of longstanding dedication to the community.

Well known for its expansive community outreach and excellent music, dance, and theater programs, Holy Trinity will celebrate this tradition with a year long Centennial Celebration which culminates with a weekend celebration on Friday, May 7, 1999, to Monday, May 9, 1999.

There will be many musical performers at the Centennial Procession, including: the New York Boy's choir, African Drummers, and The Holy Trinity Choir, to name a few, Holy Trinity's annual May Fair, benefiting the Church's outreach programs will also be held over the Centennial Weekend.

The festivities begin on Friday, with a cocktail reception and silent auction in the Church's auditorium. On Saturday the fair will fill the streets with an atmosphere reminiscent of an English Country Fair. Designed to appeal to families, the event will feature circus street performers and Morris Dancers joining with live music from the French Cookin' Blues Band.

On Sunday, former rectors Clark Oler and Reid Issac, former clergy assistants and parish staff, and past and present parishioners will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Consecration of the church. The sermon will be given by The Holy Trinity's Rector, The Reverend Herbert G. Draesel, Jr.; The Right Reverend Mark Sean Sisk, Bishop Coadjutor of New York will celebrate a Chorale Eucharist. Special guests will include Father Elias Tsabang, Rector of St. Andrews Church in Klerksdorp, South Africa, Holy Trinity's Companion Church.

The Centennial Procession will begin with a special peel of the Carillon Bells, followed by a Trooping of the Color, the New York Boy's Choir, the Holy Trinity Vestry, African Drummers and the Holy Trinity Choir and Clergy. After the service, a time capsule will be buried in the Church's Court Yard.

In addition to this celebration, the church will also have a Centennial Exhibit that offers a retrospective of the Church and its community over the past 100 years. The exhibit was prepared by and will be on display at the Republic National Bank. After its close, the exhibit will then become a permanent exhibit in Holy Trinity's St. Christopher House.

The Holy Trinity Neighborhood Center (HTNC) addresses the problems of the hungry and the homeless, the elderly and children. Together HTNC's programs serve nearly 2000 people annually. The Church has had a long standing tradition of serving its community and hopes to continue in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask my colleagues to rise in tribute to The Church of the Holy Trinity. It truly represents the best of community spirit and values.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SALLY OLINS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Sally Olins for her outstanding contributions to the Jewish community and the community at large for many years.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." In a unique and lasting bond, Rabbi Sally Olins and Temple B'nai Hayim have established a relationship which members of the temple and members of the community benefit greatly from. Temple B'nai Hayim is the only Conservative synagogue in Sherman Oaks and is now celebrating its 40th anniversary. Rabbi Sally Olins, the first female Conservative rabbi on the West Coast, now serves the members of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Rabbi Olins received master's degrees in kinesiology and dance therapy from UCLA. Later she attended the University of Judaism in Los Angeles and earned a master's degree in Jewish philosophy. After studying at New York's Academy for Jewish Religion, five years of in-depth study of the Talmud, the Torah, biblical and modern Hebrew, history, law and more, Rabbi Olins was ordained in 1989.

Temple B'nai Hayim appointed her as its first female rabbi. Rabbi Olins has been appointed to the executive committee of the Rabbinic Assembly of the Pacific Southwest Region, where she serves on the Bet Din (Court of Law) Committee of Conversions.

Rabbi Olins has been an integral figure in building a congregation and community at Temple B'nai Hayim. She spends countless hours making herself available to the fortunate members of the Temple. Today, we honor Rabbi Olins for her 10 years of service and not to be outdone, we also celebrate the 40th anniversary of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Rabbi Sally Olins and Temple B'nai Hayim on this joyous and memorable day.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. CHESTER A. RILEY, USMC

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Marine Corps officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Riley who for the past three years has served with distinction as the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Marine Corps, the Department of the Navy, the Congress, and our great nation.

During this tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in October 1996, Lieutenant Colonel Riley has provided members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Marine Corps plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the members of the Subcommittee, which I had the privilege to Chair the past four years, the Marine Corps and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well

equipped fighting force and naval presence in the world for our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Chet Riley and his wife Licia have made many sacrifices during his career in the United States Marine Corps and as they embark upon the next great adventure beyond their beloved Corps, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success and to thank him for his long, distinguished and ever faithful service to God, country and Corps. Semper Fidelis Lieutenant Colonel Riley.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE—ADDRESS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE HAROLD KOH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I participated in an extremely interesting and important symposium entitled "Promoting Human Rights in the Pursuit of Peace: Assessing 20 Years of U.S. Human Rights Policy." This symposium was organized by the U.S. Institute of Peace to mark two decades since the creation of the Bureau of Human Rights at the Department of State. The conference focused on the implementation of human rights policies and ways in which the United States can improve its ability to promote the protection of human rights. This was just another example of the excellent work which the U.S. Institute of Peace under the outstanding leadership of Dick Solomon has done.

Mr. Speaker, the keynote address at this symposium was given by Harold Hongju Koh, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. His remarks were insightful and provocative in discussing the problems we face in the fight for human rights in the international context of the post-Cold War World and the information age. Assistant Secretary Koh provided an excellent summary of the Administration's goals and objectives as well as the means it is using to pursue them.

Among the participants at the conference were two other of our colleagues in the Congress: my fellow Californian, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, and my fellow co-chair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Congressman JOHN PORTER of Illinois. Others who participated in the symposium were the Hon. Morton Halperin of the Department of State, the Hon. Charles H. Fairbanks, Jr., of the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, and the Hon. James Bishop of the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that key excerpts of Assistant Secretary Koh's remarks be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent statement.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE: ASSESSING 20 YEARS OF U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

* * * Human rights and democracy remain fundamental principles around which our world is now organized. Although much has changed in the 50 years since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights proclaimed

that all human beings are "free and equal in dignity and rights," the fundamental fact is that the world today is more free than at any time in history. Ten years after the Cold War, we have seen not the end of history, but the beginning of a whole new set of challenges for human rights. From Bosnia to Burma, from Kosovo to Kigali, we are now witnessing the need for human rights policy, with national, intergovernmental, and transnational actors moving to adapt to changing developments and to try to stay one step ahead of the horror.

To understand the challenges that are now facing us, * * * let us speak in two parts: first about what I would call the human rights paradigm has evolved in the past 50 years and then * * * the evolution of this human rights paradigm. I will refer temporarily from bureaucrat to pedant. And then, second, I would indicate how our government ought to respond to the current paradigm as I see it now in this, the turn of the century, how we address what you could call the human rights Y2K problem.

In the early years of this half century, in the wake of World War II, the paradigmatic violation was genocide. To prevent future genocides, global human rights policy focused centrally on three key themes: first, accountability—as we saw at the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals; second, standard-setting, through legal texts like the Universal Declaration and human rights covenants like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and third, institution-building, with the development of a network of intergovernmental organizations to deal with global and regional human rights problems.

In the second phase, the paradigm shifted, and the focal point of global human rights concern became political dissidents and prisoners of conscience. We can think about this as the Amnesty-Sharansky period, where response mechanisms began to focus more insistently upon mechanisms of monitoring and advocacy, coalition-building to achieve effective advocacy, and focused on the dramatic growth of nongovernmental organizations. * * *

In the third phase, which began roughly with the end of the Cold War, the focal point shifted again, to issues of group conflict and group dilemmas: ethnic struggles, massive refugee outflows, and a horrific renewal of genocide in Bosnia and Rwanda. The search for solutions began to turn toward questions of preventive diplomacy, and diplomacy backed by force, issues of humanitarian intervention, and development of transnational networks of national governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental actors, and what I have called in my academic work, transnational norm entrepreneurs: from Jimmy Carter to Vaclav Havel to Aung San Suu Kyi to Nelson Mandela, to Tom Lantos and John Porter to Mary Robinson, who have used their stature and governmental position, their international stature, to bring the message of human rights into the exercise of capacity-building with goal of creating a human rights response.

Now in the current phase of modern human rights policy, what I would call the fourth phase, we now have a very complex picture in which all of the elements that I have described are now present. We live in a world where, unfortunately, the threat of genocide has not been dispelled, in which prisoners of conscience remain imprisoned, in which ethnic and group conflict continues to rage and expand, but in which we now have a complex and somewhat unwieldy response mechanism that involves transnational networks but also new tools of accountability, standard setting, monitoring, advocacy, and preven-

tive diplomacy. They work with differing degrees of effectiveness. Witness, for example, the struggle that we face now to deal with the preventive issues in Kosovo.

Well, if this is where the human rights paradigm stands at the end of this century, what are our challenges? Let me suggest three that have increasingly commanded my attention since I have assumed this position: what I call the challenge of globalization, the challenge of non-state actors, and the challenge of self-governance and democracy.

It is commonplace, of course, to say that we stand in an era of globalization and integration. Today, states are engaging with each other in a growing range of activities that transcend national borders. National economies are becoming increasingly intertwined. Trade, the environment, security, and population issues have become powerful forces for integration. New technologies of communication and transportation—fax machines, satellite and cell phones, satellite TV, and the Internet—are bringing people of different countries and cultures much closer together. Yet at the same time that we are moving closer together, we also are breaking down traditional vertical power structures. Breathtaking changes in technology are creating a world where information flows more and more freely. We are moving from a hierarchical, bi-directional model of authority to a non-hierarchical, multi-directional network model.

The result of this, as Congressman Lantos suggested, is the erosion of the traditional power of governments over information, which has had tremendous implications for the relationship between individuals and authority. These trends, in my view, can only benefit the movement toward greater freedom. And here I think we need to emphasize both human rights information and human rights standards, both of which I think have become much more widely promulgated as a result of globalization.

* * * * *
At the same time that information has been expanding, this increasing global contact has created a renewed emphasis on universal human rights standards, particularly how the norms of the Universal Declaration and the International Bill of Rights can operate as a standard to guide conduct. It is surprising how far we have gone in conquering the debate over Asian values. As Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma has written, it is precisely because countries are coming into increasing contact that it is important for us to adhere to a common set of basic human rights standards in our dealings with other countries and in our own internal systems of government. Just as global Internet standards allow us to communicate with one another in the same language and computer code, the promulgation of universal human rights standards through global contacts allows us to communicate with one another in the language of rights.

One of the most striking things I have seen in my extensive dealings with the Chinese is the extent to which there has been progress in the sense that they now speak the language of universal human rights. Of course, we differ dramatically on its application. But in the sense of saying that they once did not believe in these universal values, they now believe in these values. And moreover, they make reference to these linguistic terms. The question then becomes how to bring the terms and standards to bear on conduct.

* * * * *
Now these developments I also think have dramatic implications for our efforts at early warning and preventative diplomacy. And we have seen this at the State Depart-

ment in regard to our efforts with regard to Kosovo. It is for this reason that we at the State Department are working with NGOs, intergovernmental entities, and national governments to hold a large conference of both public and private actors to begin developing a coordinated network on atrocities prevention and response, which will have the goal not just of collecting and sharing information, which is something that we sought to do through an announcement by the President on December 10 of the genocide early warning network, but also to develop coordinated mechanisms whereby this network can prevent and more effectively respond to crises as they evolve.

A second challenge is the role of non-state actors, for even as nation-states proliferate, we are seeing more dramatically the increasing importance of nongovernmental actors as both human rights violators and human rights defenders. Multinational corporations and financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, labor unions, indigenous and ethnic groups, and transnational moral organizations such as organized religious groups, all now represent critical nodes on a network of influence in human rights that rivals and at times dwarfs the power of individual states.

* * * * *
With regard to non-state actors, I believe the central challenge will be how to mobilize private incentives to create a race to the top, not a race to the bottom, in the development of these human rights standards.

The third and perhaps most critical challenge we face at the millennium is the challenge of self-governance and democracy. Around the world, we are witnessing popular movements for independence and democracy. From Kosovo to East Timor, groups are demanding the right to determine their own future. But these developments are not necessarily coming at the cost of integration. Witness Europe, where entities such as Scotland and Catalonia have peacefully sought both greater autonomy and full participation in European institutions. The fundamental challenge facing policymakers is how to guide such movements away from the temptations of violence, separatism, and ethnic cleansing, and toward the promise of greater autonomy within a framework of democracy and human rights.

* * * * *
I think we need to recognize that the right to democracy is both a means and an end in the struggle for human rights. Freedom of conscience, expression, religion, and association are all bolstered in genuine democracies. In saying so, I think we have to acknowledge that the government of the people cannot be imposed from the outside. As Secretary Albright recently said, "[D]emocracy must emerge from the desire of individuals to participate in the decisions that shape their lives. * * * Unlike dictatorship, democracy is never an imposition; it is always a choice."

As we have learned through bitter experience, democracy also must be more than simply holding elections. The slow development of democracy over the past several years has demonstrated that our purpose is not just developing and holding elections but respect for human rights in a robust civil society characterized by the rule of law, healthy political institutions, constitutionalism, an independent judiciary with open and competitive economic structures, an independent media capable of engaging in informed debate with freedom of religion and belief, mechanism to safeguard minorities, and full respect for women's and worker rights. These principles—together with free and fair elections—form the basis for a culture of democracy. As my predecessor, John

Shattuck, has said, building this culture is never easy, but the rewards make this effort profoundly worthwhile.

* * * * *

Well, if these are our challenges—globalization, non-state actors, and democracies—what should be our response? Here let me just mention four principles that I believe must guide our human rights policy into the next century. Those of you who have heard me speak since I have become Assistant Secretary have heard these principles before. I repeat them just to show that after four months, I still believe that they are the centerpieces of our policy. The first and most important task, I think, is to tell the truth about human rights conditions in our asylum profiles, in our investigations, in our country reports, in our monitoring. * * *

* * * * *

The second basic principle is that I believe we ought to stand up for principles, particularly in taking consistent positions with regard to past, present, and future abuses. With regard to past abuses, we try persistently to promote the principles of accountability. To stop ongoing abuses, we use an "inside-outside" approach that combines strategies of internal persuasion with tools of external sanction. To prevent further abuses, we promote the principles of early warning and preventive diplomacy. The atrocities prevention network I've just discussed is an example of how we try to achieve that goal.

That brings me to my third basic principle: How do we continue to speak for fundamental freedoms? Let me mention four, which are going to be a central focus of our work over the next few years. The first, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, is in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration. Religious freedom is under attack around the world. We see it every day in the newspapers papers—in Indonesia, in China, in Sudan—against people of all faiths and beliefs. Yet here in the United States, I think too many people continue to view this as a partisan or ideological issue. I don't believe that this is something in which we should be selective in our advocacy. Having now met and talked to people of all faiths in many parts of the world who are experiencing violations of religious freedom, it is so core to the central notion of freedom of thought and consciousness that we must address these challenges, both with tools that we are given by the legislature and through other means, with the goal of combating all abuses of this fundamental freedom.

A second arena in which we hope aggressively to contend is worker rights. Our bureau's tile is the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. And, of course, Article 23 of the Declaration states that "everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions." Traditionally, U.S. policy has sought to promote this goal by supporting free trade unions, but I think what we now need to do is to focus on core labor standards, freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, freedom from forced or compulsory labor, freedom from abusive child labor, and non-discrimination in employment. The President in his State of the Union address and again in his speech in San Francisco identified ILO standards and the child labor struggle as one which he intends to devote a high degree of personal energy in the balance of his term. We at DRL are committed to trying to develop new approaches to replace what has become an unnecessarily adversarial relationship between labor, business, and human rights groups and to try to move toward a more cooperative model. And there are many of you who were involved in

the discussions over the apparel industry partnership, who took a step in the right direction and one that we hope to build on with the goal of developing even stronger partnerships, private partnerships of non-state actors around core labor standards.

Third, we must continue to promote the equal treatment of, and prevention of discrimination and violence against, women. Traditionally, we have sought to do this through a variety of means ranging from domestic legislation to international campaigns against trafficking, female genital mutilation, and to recognize that the women's rights issue cannot be ghettoized as a women's issue that is not of concern to the general human rights community. And our need here is again to heal gender divisions. And we are going to press as hard as we can in the next few years of this administration to bring about the long, delayed ratification of the UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Fourth and finally, another area in which I believe we must move forward is the area of economic, social, and cultural rights, and to recognize, as we said in Vienna, that these rights are "universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated." Martin Luther King, I think, understood this idea well when he said "What good is it to have the right to sit at a lunch counter when you don't have enough money to buy anything to eat?" He also said "We must be 'cognizant of the interrelatedness of all [things]. * * * Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny.'" We need to take freedom from poverty, for example, and treat it not just as an economic right, but as something connected deeply to political repression. We need to understand that the right to organize means little without the right to food.

This brings me to my final principle, that no government working to promote human rights can work alone. We need to think of ourselves as members of a global human rights community that now extends beyond public and private lines, that now crosses national lines, that moves beyond institutional lines. Judges, executive branch officials, legislatures, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs are all parts of this community, of which I think all of us here are part. It is vital that we recognize and embrace its common commitment to truth, justice, freedom, and democratic partnership. If that sounds suspiciously like a commitment to truth, justice, and the American way, I plead guilty because I do believe that in the next century, the real divide among nations will not be ideological divides, or between North and South or East and West, but rather between those nations that respect human rights and those that do not.

These are our challenges. These are the principles that ought to guide our response. These tasks are daunting, but I think that they are in slow, exacting measure attainable. I don't know how many of us thought that we could get as far as we have, even in the one lifetime that the human rights movement has lived.

When I was in Belgrade in December, I gave an interview to B92, which, as many of you know, is an independent radio station. They were somewhat demoralized, as they should be, by the repression of the media in Yugoslavia. And they said to me, "What can you say to us on the eve of Christmas that can give us some hope?" There was a moment of silence, and then I said: Madeleine Albright was born in Czechoslovakia. And she was exiled. Now she is Secretary of State. My family became political exiles from Korea. Now I am the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights. Now, both

of our countries are free. A lot can change in one lifetime.

In 20 years of human rights policy, we have made progress. Although we have a long way to go, for myself, for my Secretary, for my family, I can think of no higher honor than to carry the banner of democracy, human rights, and labor into the next century. Thank you.

RURAL CELLULAR LEGISLATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I'm introducing legislation to improve cellular telephone service in three rural areas located in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida. Joining me as cosponsors are Reps. CAROLYN MALONEY and ANNA ESHOO.

Most rural areas of this country have two cellular licensees competing to provide quality service over their respective service territories. Competition between two licensees improves service for businesses, governments, and private users, at the same time, improves response times for emergency services.

Unfortunately, three rural service areas in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida do not enjoy the benefit of this competition. The Pennsylvania rural service area and the Florida rural service area each have two operators, but one of the operators in each area is operating under a temporary license and thus lacks the incentive to optimize service. The reason for this lack of competition is that in 1992 the FCC disqualified three partnerships that had won the licenses, after finding that they had not complied with its "letter-perfect" application rule under the foreign ownership restrictions of the Communications Act of 1934. Significantly, the FCC has allowed other similarly situated licensees to correct their applications and, moreover, Congress repealed the relevant foreign ownership restrictions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

In the 105th Congress, former Rep. Joe McDade, joined by Rep. ANNA ESHOO and former Rep. Scott Klug, introduced H.R. 2901 to address this problem. In September 1998, the Telecommunications Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee held a hearing on FCC spectrum management that included testimony on and discussion of H.R. 2901. Later that month, the full Commerce Committee incorporated a modified version of H.R. 2901 into H.R. 3888, the Anti-Slamming bill. In October 1998, the House approved H.R. 3888, incorporating a further modified version of H.R. 2901, by voice vote on suspension (Congressional Record, Oct. 12, 1998, H10606–H10615). Unfortunately, the bill died in the Senate in the last few days prior to adjournment for reasons unrelated to the rural cellular provision.

The legislation I am introducing today is based on the rural cellular provision contained in H.R. 3888, as approved by the House. The legislation would direct the FCC to allow the partnerships denied licenses to serve the Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida rural services areas to resubmit their applications consistent with FCC rules and procedures. The partnerships would pay fees to the FCC consistent with previous FCC auctions and

settlements with other similarly situated licensees. To ensure speedy service to cellular customers, the FCC would have 90 days from date of enactment to award permanent licenses, and if any company failed to comply with FCC requirements the FCC would auction the license. The licenses would be subject to a five-year transfer restriction, and the Minnesota and Florida licenses would be subject to accelerated build-out requirements.

I am submitting a copy of this legislation to be included in the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REINSTATEMENT OF APPLICANTS AS TENTATIVE SELECTEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the order of the Federal Communications Commission in the proceeding described in subsection (c), the Commission shall—

(1) reinstate each applicant as a tentative selectee under the covered rural service area licensing proceeding; and

(2) permit each applicant to amend its application, to the extent necessary to update factual information and to comply with the rules of the Commission, at any time before the Commission's final licensing action in the covered rural service area licensing proceeding.

(b) EXEMPTION FROM PETITIONS TO DENY.—For purposes of the amended applications filed pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the provisions of section 309(d)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(d)(1)) shall not apply.

(c) PROCEEDING.—The proceeding described in this subsection is the proceeding of the Commission in re Applications of Cellwave Telephone Services L.P., Futureware General Partners L.P., and Great Western Cellular Partners, 7 FCC Rcd No. 19 (1992).

SEC. 2. CONTINUATION OF LICENSE PROCEEDING; FEE ASSESSMENT.

(a) AWARD OF LICENSES.—The Commission shall award licenses under the covered rural service area licensing proceeding within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission shall provide that, as a condition of an applicant receiving a license pursuant to the covered rural service area licensing proceeding, the applicant shall provide cellular radio-telephone service to subscribers in accordance with sections 22.946 and 22.947 of the Commission's rules (47 CFR 22.946, 22.947); except that the time period applicable under section 22.947 of the Commission's rules (or any successor rule) to the applicants identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 4(I) shall be 3 years rather than 5 years and the waiver authority of the Commission shall apply to such 3-year period.

CALCULATION OF LICENSE FEE.—

(1) FEE REQUIRED.—The Commission shall establish a fee for each of the licenses under the covered rural service area licensing proceeding. In determining the amount of the fee, the Commission shall consider—

(A) the average price paid per person served in the Commission's Cellular Unserved Auction (Auction No. 12); and

(B) the settlement payments required to be paid by the permittees pursuant to the consent decree set forth in the Commission's order, in re the Tellesis Partners (7 FCC Rcd 3168 (1992)), multiplying such payments by two.

(2) NOTICE OF FEE.—Within 30 days after the date an applicant files the amended application permitted by section 1(a)(2), the Commission shall notify each applicant of

the fee established for the license associated with its application.

(d) PAYMENT FOR LICENSES.—No later than 18 months after the date that an applicant is granted a license, each applicant shall pay to the Commission the fee established pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for the license granted to the applicant under subsection (a).

(e) AUCTION AUTHORITY.—If, after the amendment of an application pursuant to section 1(a)(2) of this Act, the Commission finds that the applicant is ineligible for grant of a license to provide cellular radio-telephone services for a rural service area or the applicant does not meet the requirements under subsection (b) of this section, the Commission shall grant the license for which the applicant is the tentative selectee (pursuant to section 1(a)(1)) by competitive bidding pursuant to section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)).

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF TRANSFER.

During the 5-year period that begins on the date that an applicant is granted any license pursuant to section 1, the Commission may not authorize the transfer or assignment of that license under section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310). Nothing in this Act may be construed to prohibit any applicant granted a license pursuant to section 1 from contracting with other licensees to improve cellular telephone service.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) APPLICANT.—The term "applicant" means—

(A) Great Western Cellular Partners, a California general partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #492 on May 4, 1989;

(B) Monroe Telephone Services L.P., a Delaware limited partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #370 on August 24, 1989 (formerly Cellware Telephone Services L.P.); and

(C) FutureWave General Partners L.P., a Delaware limited partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #615 on May 25, 1990.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED RURAL SERVICE AREA LICENSING PROCEEDING.—The term "covered rural service area licensing proceeding" means the proceeding of the Commission for the grant of cellular radiotelephone licenses for rural service areas #492 (Minnesota 11), #370 (Florida 11), and #615 (Pennsylvania 4).

(4) TENTATIVE SELECTEE.—The term "tentative selectee" means a party that has been selected by the Commission under a licensing proceeding for grant of a license, but has not yet been granted the license because the Commission has not yet determined whether the party is qualified under the Commission's rules for grant of the license.

HONORING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE SANTA ANA POLICE EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION AWARDS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the recipients of the Santa Ana Police Employee Recognition Awards. It is because of their dedication and commitment to law enforcement that the City of Santa Ana is safer for all of its residents.

It is in honor of National Law Enforcement Week that I salute our nation's police officers, and especially those of the 46th Congressional District in Orange County.

Seven hundred thousand police officers serve the U.S. each day. Most Americans probably don't know that our nation loses an average of almost one officer every other day. And that doesn't include the ones who are assaulted and injured each year.

More than 14,000 officers have been killed in the line of duty. The sacrifice of California officers has given our state the highest number of police deaths: 1,205. In Santa Ana alone, we have lost three officers who bravely protected our community.

The calling to serve in law enforcement comes with bravery and sacrifice. The thin blue line protecting our homes, our families and our communities pays a price, and so do the loved ones they leave behind when tragedy strikes.

We cannot replace the officers we've lost. We can't bring them back to their families or departments. All we can do is grieve for their loss.

But as their federal representatives, we have a greater responsibility. We must ensure that our law enforcement agencies—and their officers and staff—have the resources they need to do their jobs safely.

And today, we fulfill the most solemn part of our obligation to America's police force: we promise that when an officer does make that sacrifice, he or she will earn a place of the highest national respect with all due honor from the U.S. government.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1550, the Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1999 because it embodies the proper role the federal government can play in the important area of fire prevention.

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) is charged with reducing the number of fires and fire deaths in the United States. In 1997, the number of fires reached 1.79 million, claimed 4,050 lives, and produced \$8.5 billion in damages. Given these large numbers, sometimes the temptation is to forge ahead creating new programs and pouring billions of taxpayer dollars into grants with Federal strings attached despite the expertise and accountability found best at the local level. In my state of Delaware, most of the firefighters are volunteers. They serve as firefighters out of dedication to their communities. In addition, because they are taxpayers in these communities, they make careful, calculated decisions about what investments are really needed in fire prevention. The United States should encourage more of this style of government and less top-down, centralized control.

H.R. 1550 resists that temptation and maintains the proper role of the federal government

in these affairs. It increases discretionary funding by \$96 million to a total of \$45.1 million in FY 2000 and \$47.5 million in FY 2001 so USFA can improve its service as a research center and clearinghouse of information for state and local governments to draw upon.

Furthermore, the bill sets aside \$6 million in FY 2000 and \$8 million in FY 2001 to train fire crews for anti-terrorism and response activities. This goes beyond the Clinton Administration's budget request. One of the best areas the federal government can play a role in fire prevention, is in helping states respond to terrorist attacks. The federal government is best suited to provide training or anti-terrorism and response activities due to its expertise in national defense, its strong intelligence capabilities, and the often-international character of terrorism.

More work may be needed in training our state and local governments to respond to terrorism incidents. H.R. 1550 requires USFA to investigate the need for further counter-terrorism training programs. Last year, Congress passed the Rescue and Emergency Services Prepared for Our Nation's Defense Act. It created a commission to assess our nation's weapons of mass destruction domestic response capabilities. I am anxious to read these reports when they are completed and begin to implement the suggestions in a timely manner. As the world's only superpower, the United States is a big target for terrorist attacks. We must accept the reality that comes with being a world superpower and respond accordingly.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill as a strong common sense, fiscally responsible measure that preserves the principles of federalism that have helped make the United States a world leader. Firefighting will always be predominantly a local responsibility carried out by dedicated members of the community. The federal government should not interfere in this effort, but provide appropriate support to help on national problems such as terrorism. This bill maintains that important balance.

RANGER IN THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST RETIRING

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to James Ramey, District Ranger, Bankhead National Forest, Bankhead Ranger District, National Forests in Alabama.

Mr. Ramey has worked 34 years caring for the land and serving the public. He started his journey while attending school at Oklahoma State University, earning a degree in forestry while working on the Ouachita National Forest, Poteau Ranger District in 1965 and will end this journey on June 3, 1999. He served three years in the U.S. Army, earned the rank of 1st Lieutenant and served one year in Vietnam.

In April 1986, Mr. Ramey began working on the Bankhead National Forest as the District Ranger. During this time period he achieved a number of important accomplishments such as the success of using \$700,000 provided by former Congressman Bevill to build a horse trail, multiple-use trail and hiking trail. He

helped to manage stream side management zone practices that led to the protection of mussels and other aquatic species; he was instrumental in the design and layout of Clear Creek and Corinth Recreation Areas and also in trying to help operate additional recreational facilities during a time of increased use and decreased budgets. In April 1991, his leadership efforts led to the Bankhead Ranger District being recognized by the Southern Region of the National Forest Service as the best unit within the southeast.

As someone who grew up around the forest, I know how much his efforts have been appreciated and how he will be missed by everyone who cares about the Bankhead National Forest. I extend to Mr. Ramey, his wife Zondra, and his family best wishes for a job well done and hope he will have many years ahead to enjoy a well deserved retirement.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL WEEK

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week America is celebrating the work of some of our finest citizens. This is National Hospital Week and I would like to express my gratitude to those whose daily job it is to save lives.

Seventy-seven years ago, National Hospital Week began as a way to honor our hospitals and the dedicated staff who save lives and keep our hospitals functioning. This week we extend our gratitude and thanks to the thousands of Americans nationwide whose job it is to care.

America's hospitals and their staffs work tirelessly to serve the communities in which they are based. Many of these dedicated men and women are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, caring for one and all.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the many men and women of our nation's hospitals. Their devotion is what keeps America strong and healthy.

IN MEMORIAM OF JOSEPH F. SMITH, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss that I rise today to inform the House of the passing of former Member of Congress Joseph Smith. The people of Philadelphia will sorely miss this great statesman who understood and related to his fellow citizens so well.

Born and raised in St. Anne's Parish, Philadelphia, Joe Smith remained supremely dedicated to serving his constituents; he was a man devoted to his roots. He started his career of service to this Nation as a sergeant in the United States Army, receiving a Purple Heart for his actions during World War II, and then as an assistant to U.S. Congressman James A. Byrne of Pennsylvania. He eventually served in the Pennsylvania State Senate

from 1970 to 1981, and was elected to the Ninety-seventh Congress in 1981. Joe also worked at the forefront of the Democratic party as the Democratic City chairman in Philadelphia from 1983 to 1986.

Throughout his career the people of Philadelphia looked to him for leadership, and he immersed himself in understanding their needs. Joe understood that public service is most effective when one understands and closely reflects the convictions and beliefs of one's constituents. No matter what body he was serving in, his heart was always with Fishtown and the people who resided in its communities. After his retirement, Joe could still be found sharing wisdom and insight from his stoop to those who sought advice and kinship.

I am deeply saddened at the loss of an outstanding legislator, a great human being, and a distinguished American. My deepest sympathies are extended to his wife Regina, his daughter Gi and her family. He left a special mark on me, and I deeply mourn his passing. Joe will be profoundly missed.

THE WORKING UNINSURED TAX EQUITY ACT

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of important legislation my colleague Congressman JIM MCDERMOTT and I introduced today, the Working Uninsured Tax Equity Act. Many of the estimated 43 million Americans without health insurance are employed. The current Tax Code, however, discriminates against those workers if they choose to buy health insurance on their own.

Currently, employees with employer-sponsored health benefits enjoy those benefits tax free. This simple, straightforward proposal seeks to equalize the tax treatment between workers whose employer covers the cost of health care insurance premiums and those workers who must pay for their health insurance entirely from their own paychecks. The Tax Code should not punish these employees because their employer does not offer health benefits.

Our bill provides those workers paying for the entire cost of their health insurance a 30-percent partially refundable income tax credit to help defray the cost of those insurance premiums. The 30 -percent credit approximately equals the tax benefit enjoyed by workers with employer-provided tax benefits. The credit would be available to individuals with incomes to \$30,000 and married couples, filing jointly with incomes to \$50,000.

Our bill will not solve the crisis associated with the number of Americans who do not have health insurance. It does, however, provide a starting point for liberals and conservatives, state governments, insurance companies, and others to begin addressing health policy issues relating to uninsured Americans.

I encourage our colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join us in supporting the Working Uninsured Tax Equity Act.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1555) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes,

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the last word. I rise in support of the gentleman of California's amendment to H.R. 1555. This Amendment prohibits the CIA and other intelligence agencies from participating in the manufacture, purchase, sale, transport, or distribution of illegal drugs. Let us not forget the history of the CIA and the suggestion that they have been involved in this behavior in the past. We must take action to rid the CIA and other intelligence agencies of any suggestion or taint of wrong doing and address the primary issue of drugs in America.

Drugs, in America, take a huge toll year in and year out. They move like a thief in the night and steal our children, our fathers, our mothers, and destroy families and lives. This problem plays itself out every day in my Congressional District. I walk the streets of Chicago's Westside and see the devastation and destruction that drugs leave in their wake. I see children with no parents and parents who mourn the loss of their children, all too soon, and no one can forget a visit to Cook County Hospital and seeing the torturous pain of seeing a baby born addicted to drugs. With these images burning in my mind, I know we must do everything in our power to rectify this situation.

In the past week, the media has reported the deaths of two celebrities from drugs, one of whom was a professional athlete in the prime of his life using drugs for the first time. These recent examples illustrate the deadly effect these nefarious substances have on people. We must understand no one is safe from this problem, this national problem.

My support of this amendment means that we must be clear in our image and the messages that we send by stating the manufacture, sale, transport, or distribution of illegal drugs is unacceptable at any level of the government. All law enforcement and defense must adhere to certain simple principles. The CIA and NSA (National Security Agency) are no different from the Chicago Police Department or the Illinois State Police or the U.S. Marshals. All must understand that the trafficking of drugs is not acceptable, we must restore faith and confidence in America's enforcement branches, and if intelligence agencies engage in such behavior they must understand the consequences of this behavior.

I can think of no better way to restore our confidence in the CIA and NSA than by supporting this amendment. It expresses, in clear and concise terms, what we, as representatives of the people, believe is right. That no intelligence agency shall, under any circumstances, engage in any behavior that facilitates the traffic of drugs.

TRIBUTE TO BOB BUSH

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to briefly say a few words in honor of Bob Bush—a man whose contributions to the Green Bay community over the past five decades have been enormous.

After 53 years with Schreiber Foods, my friend Bob Bush is finally stepping down as Chairman of the Board. During his time at Schreiber, Bob has built not only a great company, but a great team of 3,600 employees.

As one man, Bob Bush has done plenty to improve the quality of life in northeastern Wisconsin. But as a leader, Bob Bush has done even more. Bob serves as a shining example for the rest of us—someone who has been successful not only in his profession, but in his community life. The example he has set ensures that his long legacy of giving something back to the community will be carried on through the generations of people he has touched.

Bob's service and achievements are almost too numerous to be able to list here, but I'll try to provide a few highlights . . .

He's served as an officer, director, president, CEO and chairman of Schreiber Foods.

He's served on or chaired the boards of the Green Bay Packers, Firstar Bank, YMCA, Junior Achievement, United Way, National Cheese Institute, Marine Bank, St. Norbert College and many, many others.

He's served on the Allouez School Board and the Green Bay Water Commission.

And he and his wife Carol have given us four Bush children and fourteen grandchildren—all of whom are poised to continue his special legacy into the next millennium.

Bob, of course, managed all this in his "free time" while running one of the most successful companies in our area—think about all he'll be able to do now that he's retiring.

So, on behalf of all the people whose lives have been touched by Bob Bush, I'd like to say "thanks, Bob"—for all you've done and for all you'll do during this well-deserved retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF MAY AS NATIONAL TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION MONTH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address a subject I feel very passionate about; teen pregnancy prevention. When my colleague the gentle lady from North Carolina, Ms. CLAYTON called my office about participating in an effort to speak on this critically important topic I jumped at the opportunity.

As a member of the House Advisory Panel to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy I feel a strong responsibility to address this national problem. In dealing with the problem of teen pregnancy in the United States, it has always been my philosophy that

we must deal with both the young women and the young men in these relationships. I realize that reproductive technology has gone far, but I believe we will need both women and men to make children. Many programs deal primarily with the young women and their children and do not emphasize the responsibility that young men should be taking in these relationships. We should focus on both parties in dealing with the problem of unplanned teen pregnancies.

We need to develop comprehensive plans to deal with this issue, plans, which include both young women and men in the solution of the problem. There also needs to be in place not only comprehensive programs, but we in Washington need to allocate the necessary monies for these programs to be successful. We know prevention programs work, and we need to continue to support them in their mission. The resources and programs should also be focused on areas, which have the highest rates of teen pregnancy.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues from both sides of the aisle please join me in recognizing the month of May as "Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month" and let's join together to fight this national problem.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN G. WOOD SCHOOL AT VIRGINIA HOME FOR BOYS

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate and honor Virginia Home for Boys' John G. Wood School on their 25th anniversary of service to Virginia's youth. I am personally involved with the Virginia Home for Boys. My father proudly served on their Board of Governors for fifty years, and I have served on the Board of Governors since 1996.

The John G. Wood School is a private special education school designed to help students who are having some difficulties in public school. Many of their students are frustrated with school and lack self-esteem and motivation. The John G. Wood School reaches out to those students through staff involvement and counseling to provide them with an opportunity to experience a constructive and meaningful education.

This school is based on the idea that these students can best succeed in a school environment where there is concern for the total individual. The faculty of the John G. Wood School believes that every student can be a success and tries to give these students every tool possible to help them reach their goals.

As it is apparent from the recent tragedy in Colorado that shocked our nation, meeting the education needs of today's children is becoming more and more difficult. The state of Virginia is fortunate to have the John G. Wood School to offer a place for students who otherwise would get lost in the system.

I congratulate the John G. Wood School, the staff, and all the students who were fortunate enough to attend this school. I wish the school and the Virginia Home for Boys much success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GARZA
FAMILY**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Garza family as they gather to hold their twenty-sixth family reunion. On June 12, 1999, the Garza family will convene in Katy, TX, to recognize outstanding family members, including those who have proudly served in the United States Armed Forces. The Garza family has entitled their reunion, "A Century of Pride and Honor."

As the Garza family gathers to recognize the service of its family members, it also will celebrate several qualities responsible for the family's success. Members of the Garza family strive to remain loyal to their heritage. Each individual hopes to make lasting contributions which will strengthen the family foundation. For the Garza family, instilling qualities such as bravery, loyalty, and service is essential to help ensure that future generations are prepared for their roles as our Nation's leaders.

Members of the Garza family who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States include: World War II veterans Sabas Garza, U.S. Navy (deceased); Serapio Garza, U.S. Navy; Pablo Garza Medina, U.S. Army; Luis Castillo, U.S. Marines; Defino Amaro, U.S. Army (deceased); Juan De La Rosa, U.S. Army/U.S. Air Force (deceased); and Adolfo Anzaldua, U.S. Army (deceased). Vietnam Veterans include: Alfonso Garza, U.S. Army (deceased); Fortunato Garza Solis, U.S. Army and Marines; Adolfo Garza Villarreal, U.S. Air Force; Pablo Garza Villarreal, U.S. Army; George Estevan Solis, U.S. Army; Placido Solis, U.S. Army; Frank Nieves, U.S. Air Force. Army National Guard Reservists include: Pablo Anzaldua Garza, Sabas Garza Villarreal, Juan Carlos De La Rosa (active service), Jose Refugio Garza Villarreal, and Roman Palomares. Most recent members of the Armed Forces of the United States include: Michael Solis, U.S. Marines; Michael Anzaldua, U.S. Army; Gary Anzaldua, U.S. Army, and Greg De La Rosa, U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor the Garza family. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Garza family's dedication of military service to our country. The Garza family is an excellent example of a family that has made a difference to my community.

CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY—
THE MILFORD NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an impressive milestone in the history of The Milford National Bank and Trust Company. On April 30, 1999, The Milford National Bank and Trust Company began the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of its founding. The theme

for this year long celebration, "Building the Future on a History of Excellence," reflects the long-standing dedication and clear vision of Milford National's officers.

The Milford National Bank and Trust Company is the oldest continually operating bank in Milford and holds one of the oldest national bank charters, still in force, in the country. The bank was founded on April 30, 1849, despite the lingering fear associated with recent financial panic. In 1865, as a response to the National Banking Act of 1864, the bank turned in its state charter and received National Charter 866. As the local economy began to flourish in the early to mid-1900s, The Milford National Bank helped create and sustain the growth of the area for generations of residents and businesses, both small and large.

In the early 1900s, The Milford National Bank enjoyed unprecedented growth and prosperity. After the closing of two local banks, President, Chairman, and CEO Shelley D. Vincent III made the decision to grow the bank into a full-service commercial bank. Mr. Vincent acquired new branch offices, reorganized his senior management team, and began a total upgrade of the bank's technology systems. Mr. Vincent passed away in February 1997 and was succeeded by Mr. Robert J. Lewis, whom he had selected to carry on his vision for the bank.

The bank was named "one of the top three small business lending banks in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" in 1997 and has continued to add more services, products, and technological access to its repertoire. For 1999, there are plans to open a fifth banking office in Bellingham and add on-line internet banking for customers. The bank has created The Milford National Bank Charitable Foundation as a means to continue its long-standing support of local charities and civic activities, and awards four college scholarships to area students in memory of Shelley D. Vincent III.

Mr. Speaker, The Milford National Bank and Trust Company has been building the future on a history of excellence for 150 years. Its service to the residents and businesses of the Greater Milford area and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been unyielding and greatly beneficial. Please join me in recognition of the 150th Anniversary of The Milford National Bank and Trust Company, an institution that stands as a shining example of charitable, cultural, and community service.

COMMEMORATING THE INCLUSION
OF SHERIFF JOSEPH GIBSON
AND SHERIFF EVERETT GIBSON
OF WAYNE COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
ON THE NATIONAL LAW EN-
FORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMO-
RIAL**HON. HAROLD ROGERS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this week in the Nation's Capital we all stand humbled by the sacrifice of 312 brave Americans. The names of these Americans will be added to thousands of others engraved on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The panels of the memorial wall contain the names of officers killed in the line of duty, some dating

back to the 1800's. The new names will be added this week at ceremonies here in Washington—a commemoration which traditionally attracts more than 10,000 police officers and survivors of fallen officers from across the country.

On the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial there are stories of gallantry, bravery, sacrifice, honor and duty. There is also the tragic story of Wayne County, Kentucky, whose citizens I represent here in the United States Congress. The families of Wayne County have the sad distinction of losing their county sheriff to violence in late 1946, only to see his successor also shot down in cold blood over two years later. It's a tragedy made even more difficult with the knowledge that these two fine public servants, these two brave law officers, were also brothers.

Joseph Gibson was elected Wayne County Sheriff in 1945 by one of the largest majorities ever bestowed on a county official at that time. Elected while in his early 60's, Sheriff Joseph Gibson was noted for his fairness and determination. It was this determination which led Sheriff Joseph Gibson to his death: a dogged search for a fugitive ultimately led him into the path of a waiting sniper. His death on December 22, 1946, marked the first time a sheriff had been killed in the line of duty in the 146 year history of Wayne County.

Joseph Gibson's younger brother, Everett, took up the responsibility of chief law officer for Wayne County. Right after being sworn into office, Sheriff Everett Gibson continued his brother's work of seeking out bootleggers and destroying their stills. On July 25, 1949, Sheriff Everett Gibson and Deputy Bill Sexton were investigating reports of an illegal still when they were ambushed. Sheriff Everett Gibson was shot dead on the spot, but Deputy Sexton, although wounded, escaped. He recovered from his injuries and testified at the trial that convicted the killer and his accomplices.

Reporter Mitchell Gregory told the story of Sheriff Joseph Gibson and Sheriff Everett Gibson this past Wednesday, May 12th, in the Wayne County Outlook newspaper of Monticello, Kentucky. I have been encouraged by Outlook editor Melodie Phelps to include the full text of that article in the RECORD and ask for it to be printed at the conclusion of these remarks.

I want to extend my congratulations to retired police officer Mark Byers, whose determination resulted in the names of Sheriff Joseph Gibson and Sheriff Everett Gibson being included among the names of the other brave men and women listed on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

[Wayne County (KY) Outlook, May 12, 1999]

FORMER GIBSON BROTHER SHERIFFS TO BE
HONORED

(By Mitchell Gregory)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Names of the men accused in these deaths have been omitted and are only identified by initials. These events happened nearly half a century ago, and we did not write this article with the intention of dredging up hurtful memories for family members who may still reside in Wayne County. This article was written in honor of the two sheriffs who will receive recognition this week.

The late 1940's were trying times for law-abiding citizens in Wayne County. It was sorrowful times for the Gibson family, who lost two brothers who were slain while honoring

their oath to uphold the law and provide security for the county they served.

This week in Washington, D.C. those brothers, Joseph and Everett Gibson, will be commemorated for their service to their profession and the stance they made which ultimately cost them their lives. The two will be included on the Police Memorial Wall in the nation's capitol during a ceremony on Saturday, May 15.

The Outlook was contacted several weeks ago by Mark Byers, a retired police officer who is a relative of the Gibson family. Byers was the one who noticed the omission of the Gibson brothers on the Memorial Wall and set the wheels in motion for their inclusion.

Joseph and Everett were sons of John and Belle Frogge Gibson. They both attended local schools and lived in Wayne County most all of their lives. Joseph was the oldest of the two, a poultry and fur business man. Everett was a farmer most of his life before finishing the term of his elder brother.

According to a 1946 Wayne County Outlook article, "he (Joseph) was elected Sheriff of the county at the November election in 1945 by one of the largest majorities ever given a county official (at that point)."

It seemed Gibson, who was in his early 60's, was a very well-liked politician in the county, even by the man who took his life on December 22, 1946. In fact, according to testimony from the murder trial, the accused had gone on a fugitive search with the sheriff prior to the shooting incident.

The accused was D.M., who was 28 years old at the time. He would eventually spend the rest of his life behind bars, though it took quite some time for this decision to be rendered. Court proceedings were held at the Monticello National Guard Armory where a jury sentenced him to death by the electric chair at Eddyville.

Attorneys for the accused, however, requested a change of venue. The trial was moved to Fayette County but the jury there issued the same sentence.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, however, disagreed and said that the proceedings in Fayette County were too far away from Wayne County. Finally, the lasting decision came from a Pulaski County jury which ordered D.M. to life in prison.

It was Sunday night in December when the shooting occurred. Joseph Gibson and his family were getting ready for church, recalled Brook Gibson, son of the late sheriff. D.M.'s mother came to their home and said her son was drunk.

Brook Gibson, who was 28 years old at the time, offered to go with his father to inves-

tigate, but Joseph Gibson told his son to go on to church. By the time the service was over, news was spreading around town that the sheriff had been killed.

Following is part of The Outlook's account of that night.

Gibson and Chief of Police Charles Back responded to the call which led them to what was known as the Sheep Lot area of Monticello. Back arrested M.T. and took him to jail.

Sheriff Gibson captured J.T. and the two proceeded to look for D.M. when they heard a voice say, "Is that you, Joe?"

According to testimony, Gibson replied "Yes, is that you. (D.M.)?" A shot was then fired from the home.

Chief Back went back to Sheep Lot to aid Gibson, whom he could not find. "So he returned to town and picked up Policeman Wiley Gregory and returned and soon located Mr. Gibson's body lying in an alleyway," the news article stated.

The two police officers pursued D.M. who later fired at them from horseback. "The charge struck the ground between the men," The Outlook reported.

The accused was apprehended, taken to jail, and interrogated the rest of the day. When apprehended, he was in possession of a box of .22 caliber cartridges.

The Outlook article continued, "Investigating officers reported they found a discharged .22 caliber cartridge shell inside the home near the window from which J.T. said the fatal shot was fired. A .22 caliber bolt action rifle believed to have been the murder weapon was found at the home of (the accused's brother-in-law) who resided next door, the brother-in-law told the officers the gun belonged to him, but D.M. had borrowed it several times recently and that he had seen it in D.M.'s home earlier in the day."

On the stand, D.M. responded to his accusations. The Outlook paraphrased the testimony as so: "He said he carried a shotgun because he had helped the sheriff search for L.C., whom he identified as an escaped convict, and who, he said, had been hiding in nearby woods. He said he had been told that L.C. was mad at him. He said he didn't know the sheriff had been killed until he was removed from the City Jail to the County Jail. Several .22 rifle shells found in his pockets were explained by D.M. his business as a hog-killer. He said he started borrowing a rifle from his brother-in-law last November."

The defense had anticipated testimony that would provide D.M. with an alibi. J.C. was going to testify that he and D.M. "were

together at the time of the shooting, several hundred yards from where it took place," according to an old newspaper article report.

J.C. did not show up in court. A state witness later testified that D.M. had said he "took a crack at Joe Gibson." There were over 100 witnesses in the trial.

In the 146 year history of Wayne County, this marked the first time a sheriff had been killed in the line of duty. But it would not be the last. Joseph's younger brother, Everett, took on the responsibility of Wayne County Sheriff and served the people until he was killed on July 25, 1949.

"Everett came in and took dad's place," said Brook Gibson.

Everett continued the term as his brother had before, seeking out and apprehending bootleggers and crushing stills. In the February 24, 1949 Outlook, an article reported, Sheriff E.M. Gibson and Chief of Police Russell Hill made a raid on the Shady Nook Service Station and arrested two men. The officers confiscated 17 cases of beer, one case of whiskey, and an automobile. A previous raid there the month before had netted 37 cases of beer and ten pints of whiskey.

On July 25, Sheriff Everett Gibson and Deputy Bill Sexton traveled toward Murl to investigate reports of a still. "When they entered a clearing where the still was located, they were fired on," reported The Outlook.

Gibson was hit three times, dying instantly, according to the article. Sexton was also hit three times but, "made his escape and got to the road where he was picked up and brought to town and then taken to the Somerset Hospital," the newspaper stated. Sexton recovered from his injuries.

Three men were indicted by Wayne Circuit Court and charged with murder, according to an August 1949 article.

The men pled not guilty and asked for a change of venue, which they were granted. The trial was moved to Lincoln County. In Stanford, H. R. was convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison. The other two were convicted of manslaughter.

Brook Gibson said he was not aware that this father and uncle were omitted from the police memorial, until he was contacted by Byers several months ago. Byers sent Gibson paperwork that needed to be completed to include the brothers in the memorial.

"It's a nice gesture," said Gibson. "I think they deserve recognition the same as any veterans that were serving their countries."